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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1869. NO. 295.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Tooth Brushes.
Five gross tooth brushes (imported) just received and for sale by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Continental Restaurant.
The dining room of the Continental Restaurant will be closed the first day of September for refitting and repairs.

Apple Parers.
One hundred dozen Apple Parers just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla
To purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within. TThS

Joseph Meyer & Son,
Undertakers, No. 424 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. TThS

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,
New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for catalogue. TThs

Ladies,
You can produce that beautiful complexion so universally admired by using Gouraud's Oriental Cream. Sold cheapest at Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Prof. Bogles.
English and Classical School for males and females, 186 Beaver avenue, (Manchester) Allegheny, commences August 30th, 1869.

Turn Table Apple Parers.
At J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs
at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

Special Notice.
Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:13 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Bellaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Lightning Apple Parers.
Just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars and Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClaran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

The Daily Commercial.

I MPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A New Method of Preserving the Human Body—And Fresh Meat.

Some secret similar to Dr. Abbate's has existed for a long time, as all travelers who have visited Florence probably well know. In the Cabinet of Physiological Anatomy in Santa Maria Novella, there are preparations of portions of the human body by Dr. Segato. The Grand Ducal Government refused to purchase the secret, which died with Segato. His preparations, however, were only portions of the body, whereas that which is now being exhibited in Naples, in the ex-convent of Santa Maria della Sanita, is the entire body of a youth of seventeen years of age, who died of phthisis about the end of last January. For five months, therefore, it has resisted the action of a very variable atmosphere, after having undergone the usual form, are perfectly preserved as they were at the moment of death. The nails have a rosate hue; there is not any trace of fetidity, and the flesh has the hardness almost of marble. To this let is added, that the muscular system is pronounced to the head that it is impossible to remove it, or consequently without the operation of embalming or petrifying is effected in a few hours, without the necessity of removing the viscera, limbs, another body just deceased according to the same system, without taking off the dress, and merely preserving the gloves on. "We know," says a medical gentleman, not an Italian, to whom I am indebted for these details, "that some gentlemen in Naples, after having proved what we have stated, have made an addition to their wills, inserting it as an obligation on their heirs that they shall apply the system of Abbate to their bodies, in the event of their dying before the professor."

This discovery, has, however, a more practical and more important phase—that is, in preserving meat fresh. Abbate seems to have succeeded completely. There are difficulties in this special application, of which the world will present themselves in the putrefaction of human bodies, such as the danger of introducing substances injurious to health, or affecting the taste, the appearance, or the nutritive qualities of the meat. All these difficulties Abbate declares he has overcome, and its is a known fact that a first rate house in Italy, whose commercial relations with the Americans are considerable, has already made offers to Abbate on the subject. Should it be proved by experience to be true that the wholesome food we nau—which is now thrown away in vast districts as utterly unavailable, or lastly melted down for the sake of the fat—can by simple means be preserved, and thus be exported to Europe fresh and good, an inestimable boon will have been conferred on humanity. Should our Professor asserts he can do; and as he already has done so much, surely his system deserves the attentive examination of all scientific men. During his life Abbate has no intention of making the secret of his discovery, but he is prepared to visit any part of the world where he may be requested to visit, and show the results of his invention.

STATE SECRETS.

What Might Have Happened had an Emperor and a King been of the Same Rind.

The *Gazette*, of Saxony, a paper published at Leipsic, publishes two letters, which, if authentic, throw a new light on the policy of the Prussian governments during the few weeks which preceded the campaign of Sadowa. The first, from King William, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and dated the 1st of June, 1866, is as follows:

We have at this moment both armed and ready to enter the field. The world believes we shall fight each other. Let us show that German sovereigns know no hatred to each other, and that they desire only the welfare of the country. Let our forces and flags march together across the Rhine against "the hereditary enemy of the German name." By means, we shall arrive at such a reorganization of the nation as will satisfy the universal desires of the people! Your Majesty will then unite under his sceptre the States of the South, whilst I shall incorporate with my kingdom Germany and of the French Rhenish provinces of German origin, the one on the right side of the Rhine (Alsace and Lorraine). It we attain that object, the future of Europe will be in our hands.

The answer of the Emperor of Austria was thus worded:

Your Majesty proposes to me to unite our forces, now on a war footing, against France, and at the same time you appeal to my honor as a German prince. I cannot, from my perspective the possibility of a union of the German Confederation against Austria. As a German prince, I must reply that my ideas and my feelings forbid me to deprive the confederate allies of Austria, the chiefs of German nations, of their sovereign rights.

The new Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt the *New York Mail* describes as follows: The age of the lady instead of being twenty, as has been stated, is thirty. She is of medium height, well-rounded figure, and has dark hair. Her father possesses landed property in Alabama, but, like all Southerners, has been a pecuniary sufferer by the war. A story is widely current that Miss Crawford was engaged to a gentleman deceased son of the Commodore. This statement is entirely without foundation, the fact that she is named "Frank—the Christian name also of the betrothed of the late young Vanderbilt. The Commodore visited Miss Crawford at Saratoga last year, and was struck with her manifold attractions. He again met her at Saratoga during the present season, he was smitten afresh with her charms, appeared quite equally so towards several other young ladies. The quidnuncs of the Springs were at a loss to judge which was the favored one, but were quite as surprised as the country at large, to hear of the wedding.

To illustrate how far the screw has been substituted for the paddle in our steamships, the following facts are stated: The Persia, which but fourteen years ago was considered the perfection of naval architecture, was last year sold for £15,000, to be changed from paddle to screw. Just as the Canadians were experimenting with their first screws, the new French line to this country was started with paddle ships. One of them, the Washington, which formerly steamed ten miles an hour with ninety-six tons of coal per day, has since been fitted with screws, and now steams 11.8 miles an hour with eighty-five tons of coal; and the new ships of all Atlantic lines are invariably propelled by screws. Indeed, the screw steamer has nearly driven the paddle from the stormy Atlantic, where the merits of submerged propellers and sails are being most manfully tested and is fast chasing them from more pacific waters the world over.

MARK TWAIN has a suggestion to make to the *New York Sun*, in the matter of President making. It is this: "If this thing goes on, the New York *Sun* will have to be dubbed the 'Mother of the Presidents,' and thus a great wrong will be done one of the most venerable and deserving of all the titles that belong to fruitful becundity in future Presidents cease; for there is no telling how many more Twain twins, next. At least, and for the sake of common humanity, let one cub get old enough to stone himself with gum rings and rattles before a fresh one is born."

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 25, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon there was a very fair trade in wheat and corn, and prices were firmer and higher. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1 32@ $1 33 cash; at $1 33@$1 37 seller September. No. 2 corn was in active demand and firmer, closing at 88c bid, 87½@87¾c seller August, 84c bid, 85c seller September. No 2 oats sold sparingly at 41½@41¾c seller August; 37c seller September. In the evening the markets were quiet but firm at $1 26½ for No. 2 winter spring seller September. Corn closed at 86½@86¾c seller month; 87@87½c sellers, no buyers September. 90 bbls mess pork sold at $21 seller January.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 25.—Flour dull; sales 50 bbls western spring at $7 25@$7 50; Genesee $7 75. Wheat—spring unlikely neglected; sales of amber Ohio and red Toledo at $1 30. Corn very dull and depressed; sales 10,000 bush No. 2 western at 95c, an extreme price. Oats firmer and more active; sales 5,000 bush here; Pork firm at $31 00 for heavy mess. Lard easier at 19½@19½c. Highwines—sales 50 bbls at $1 22 scarce.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 25.—Wheat active; sales of red at $1 30; amber at $1 40, white at $1 90@$2 25. Flour $6 for family brands. Oats 56c. Rye 90c. Corn 92c. Barley $1 10. Bacon sides 19½c, shoulders 16½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—Cotton—no sales; receipts 31 bales. Sugar unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Coffee unchanged.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL.

Washingtonians Becoming Excited Over the Question—The President and the Cabinet—Humboldt Anniversary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1869.

Cabinet Meeting.

The President, it is rumored, has postponed his return to Washington until Monday next, so that there will be no Cabinet meeting on Friday next. The regular Cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 31st. His present intention appears to be to leave here about the third or fourth of September for Saratoga and Lake George, where he will spend a few days. So far as the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday is concerned, only mere routine will be transacted. About three of the Secretaries will be present. Secretary Robeson having completed the tour and inspection of nearly all the navy yards on the Atlantic coast, is expected back during the early part of next week. Mr. Hoar will not be here until late in September.

Removal of the Capitol.

Washingtonians are becoming quite excited over the proposition to remove the capital. Their alarm finds vent in newspaper leaders and communications from staid old citizens. One journal publishes to-day two columns of letters on the subject, and another discourses in the following lugubrious strain:

"The owners of our stores and dwellings depend for their rents on our merchants, mechanics and other tradespeople for their custom almost wholly upon the disbursements of the Government to its employees, local contractors and others. The money thus disbursed is drained out of the city month by month almost as soon as it leaves the Government coffers, for there is scarcely a thing we need to eat, to wear, or for any other use produced among us; all are purchased elsewhere. When we reflect that the inhabitants of the city number nearly one hundred thousand, white the employees of the Government are scarcely one in twelve of this population, the impossibility of our people prospering under existing conditions is self-evident. People with capital to invest go on building stores, restaurants, and other trading places, while others rent them and stock them with goods, apparently regardless of the question where customers are to come from."

Humboldt Anniversary.

The Germans of this city are determined on having a grand celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Humboldt. At a recent meeting, a resolution to call a general meeting of German citizens on September third was adopted, and it was also resolved to send **invitations to the President** of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, representatives of foreign nations, and to the Mayor of the city.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Porter left here for New York, to relieve Admiral Hoff of command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President is not expected till next week.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

A letter was received at the White House today from Paris, written by a Pennsylvanian, proposing to establish a gambling house in New York city, to be regularly licensed and placed under the surveillance of the Government, to donate a portion of its profits to the Government, and be managed in all respects like the gambling house of Baden Baden and Weiss Baden.

FEMALE CLERKS.

A number of temporary lady employees of the Revenue Bureau have had their terms of service extended till January 1st next, and several have received permanent appointments.

GREAT DEMAND FOR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The demands on the Treasury for fractional currency are so great, and the amounts required so large, that to supply them would necessitate the use of currency to the rate of $200,000 a day for a year to come.

SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered that hereafter all Indian claims must be settled through the Indian Bureau. These claims include both Canadian and Mexican Indian soldiers, claims for Indian depredations, &c. This decision is brought about because of agents who overcharge their clients, a mode of defrauding that is carried on to a very great extent.

NEW YORK.

The Fenian Congress in Secret Session —The "Unexpended Balance" of the Fenian Fund Again in Court—Mr. Bigelow Managing Editor of the "Times"—The Humboldt Statue—Heavy Shipments of Freight to the West, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 25.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Fenian Congress convened a secret session to-day, with a small attendance. Rumor says Savage will resign the Presidency, and be succeeded by a younger man.

THE "UNEXPENDED BALANCE."

James W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, has obtained a perpetual injunction restraining shareholders of the Fenian funds from any further disposition thereof. He claims to have been a contributor of $500 of the money, for the recovering of which he has commenced suit.

CARS THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

Two freight cars were thrown from the track on the Erie road last night and precipitated through a bridge one hundred feet into the Delaware river. Nobody hurt.

HEAVY FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.

Western freight continues heavy. Two hundred and fifty car loads were forwarded and three hundred and eighty-eight arrived over the Erie road yesterday.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.

Mayor Hoey, of Brooklyn, has been absent in Europe for some months, returned in the Cuba yesterday.

THE HUMBOLDT STATUE.

The Humboldt statue for Central Park is on board the steamer America, due here on the 31st inst.

MANAGING EDITORSHIP OF THE "TIMES."

S. S. Conant has resigned the managing editorship of the *Times*, and is succeeded by Mr. Bigelow.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CASE.

A reference has been ordered in the Susquehanna Railroad contempt of court case.

THE NEXT OF KIN.

The Scotia took fifty thousand dollars in specie.

THE HARVARD'S MUST WIN.

The *Herald's* London letter gives the opinion of prominent English oarsmen that the Harvards must win.

MEETINGS OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, and prepared a call for a State Republican Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 28th of September, and rearranged the basis of representation in future conventions of the party.

TERMS NOT ACCEPTED.

A special dispatch from Scranton, Pa., today, states that yesterday afternoon the coal miners of that section unanimously refused the action of the night before, wherein they had accepted the terms offered them by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and finally decided to reject them.

MURDERS IN CINCINNATI

Murder of John Bebb by Policeman Cottle—David Kirby Stabbed and Killed by Phil. Warham.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon on the body of John Bebb, who was killed yesterday evening by blows from the mace of police officer John Cottle. The evidence tended to show that the police officer was utterly unjustifiable, not only in dealing the blows, but in making the arrest. Witnesses swear the murdered man up to the time of the assault was quarreling only on the steps of his own house. One witness saw him sitting there one minute before the assault, and, attracted by the noise, went to a window and saw Officer Cottle strike him three blows with a club. Several witnesses swear that the murdered man did not say a word all the while. After all was over Bebb was carried to the station house, where he remained till morning, when he died. Bebb will be proved by experience to be true that the wholesome food we nau—which is now thrown away in vast districts as utterly unavailable, or lastly melted down for the sake of the fat—can by simple means be preserved, and thus be exported to Europe fresh and good, an inestimable boon will have been conferred on humanity. Should our Professor asserts he can do; and as he already has done so much, surely his system deserves the attentive examination of all scientific men. During his life Abbate has no intention of making the secret of his discovery, but he is prepared to visit any part of the world where he may be requested to visit, and show the results of his invention.

David Kirby, the murdered man, was a Democrat.

Phil. Warham, who killed Kirby, is a prominent Democrat, and was a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket last fall. He was also a member of the Democratic Executive Committee. He is a butcher by trade, and is a man of powerful build. He was arrested and lodged in jail. Warham is a brakeman on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. A picnic party from Dayton was waiting at the depot to return. Several free fights among the party took place. Kirby was attending to his duties in making up the train. In a row Warham ran against Kirby. The latter made a remark, when the former stabbed him and then escaped on a train just ready to start. No account of his arrest has yet been received. Officers are on the alert.

William Beddos, a porter in a warehouse, died of sunstrokes this evening; There was a slight rain during the day.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fast Express from New York to Chicago —The Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 25.

On and after Sunday evening, 29th inst., a daily express train, composed of new palace and sleeping cars, will be run between Chicago and New York, making the time in twenty-nine hours, going via the Allegheny and Fort Wayne routes. This is several hours quicker than any line has yet run a regular train. It is the intention of the officers to put their best men on these runs, and put them through on time always.

Weather cooler this evening, on account of the heavy rain. This morning the thermometer stood 56° in the shade.

GETTYSBURG.

Officers' Vtsit to the Battlefield.

General Lines of Divisions Easily Fixed—Not So those of Lesser Bodies—A Very Dull Affair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 25, 1869.

Quite a number of officers left this morning and a few arrived, among them several prominent division commanders and staff officers. The affair, however, attracts but little attention, and not over eighty persons took part in or witnessed the fixing of the lines of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps on Cemetery and Culp's Hill. Even the officers in some of the commands often disagreed upon exact positions, and while a few points will be fixed, a number heretofore regarded established become doubtful. This is the case only with the lesser bodies, the general lines of divisions and corps being fixed with sufficient accuracy. Government engineers are also surveying the entire field. A very curt note, declining to be present, was to-day received from a former staff officer of Gen. Lee. No attempt has been made to fix the positions along the rebel line. The work will be substantially finished to-morrow, and on the whole it has been a very dull affair.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 25.—There were a number of additional arrivals of officers today. This morning the party proceeded to examine the Cemetery, Culp's Hill and immediate neighborhood, embracing positions held in that locality in the days of battle by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and part of the First and Sixth Corps. Several disputed positions were settled, it being conceded by one party to another that a misapprehension had existed. In the afternoon the party, consisting of Generals Sloeum, Barnum and others visited the vicinity of Round Top. A conference was had with private parties owning the large heart of the field, with a view to purchasing and adding it to the section now controlled by the Battle Field Memorial Association. It was thought that the States which sent troops to this field should subscribe part of the amount, and that Congress be also asked to assist. It is further desired that the breastworks be preserved from further destruction, and that those already removed should be restored as far as possible to their original condition.

The grand reunion ball and reception of civic and military took place to-night. It was largely attended by guests and the ladies of Gettysburg.

CUBA.

Engagement Between Jordan and Valmaseda Imminent.

Jordan's Troops in Position for a Fight—The Result of the Encounter Important, Possibly the End of the War—Matters in Gen. Quesada's Department.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Letters from the Cuban revolutionary army, *via* Key West, to friends in this city, contain news up to the 18th. Gen. Jordan had started since June to near Puerto Padre, on the 5th, an account of which has been published.

In the district commanded by General Jordan all the available rebel forces is being thrown in order to reinforce Valmaseda, and an early engagement of importance may be expected between the forces of Jordan and Valmaseda. Valmaseda is reported to be weakness and desire for a contest, and is confident of success. It is stated that the defeat of Valmaseda would virtually end the war, as it would be impossible for Spain ever to send troops enough to regain the positions which they would lose. Insurgents have been massing his men in position for a fight, which was almost daily expected.

In Gen. Quesada's command, except a few skirmishes between small parties, it is reported there has been nothing stirring. The Spanish troops occupy fortified positions in towns, and have suffered no severe losses. Rumors and other causes that their commanders are unable to do more than maintain their positions.

HAVANA, August 25.—Insurgents and their families, to the number of 900, have presented themselves before Spanish authorities near Holguin and asked for forgiveness and protection. Twenty other insurgents have presented themselves before the Spanish authorities in the Cinco Villa district.

The Spanish bank has made an offer of $45,000 to the government for the support of volunteer regiments. The Spanish Casino donation of a similar amount by the bank for the support of volunteers.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. David McDonald, Judge of the United States District Court, died at his residence in Indianapolis yesterday morning.

The property of the Worcester, Mass., Horse Railroad Company, which has created so much discussion for the past year, was sold on Tuesday at auction by the receiver. It was bid in by a number of the members of the old company for $25,000.

The Grand Commandery of the Knight Templars of Maine went into camp at Cushing's Island, in Portland harbor, on Tuesday, under Grand Commander Chas. M. Heath. All the Commandaries are represented. They will remain in camp four days.

A delegation from the Congress of the National Labor Union waited upon Hon. Peter Cooper on Tuesday afternoon, at his mansion in Lexington avenue, New York. Speeches were made by Messrs. Sylvis, of West, of Mississippi; Mr. Pratt, of Massachusetts, and other gentlemen of the committee. Mr. Cooper responded, indorsing the platform and the principles.

A meteor which ascended vertically and descended over the same course, was seen at Philadelphia and Washington Tuesday evening. It was not observed at the Naval Observatory in Washington, as given by telegraph, but astronomers have yet returned from their expedition to observe the solar eclipse.

John Quincy Adams, of Boston, has been accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, declared it the duty of the Democracy to abandon dead issues by accepting the established fact of universal, unqualified suffrage.

The *Herald* says the English yacht Cambria, and American yacht Dauntless, will start on a race from Cowes to New York.

The coroner's jury in the case of Ellen Calvert, the shakeress, at Hudson, N. Y., returned a verdict yesterday that deceased committed suicide by drowning in the pond therein her body was found. The jury were divided on the question as to her sanity.

An Omaha dispatch says: The Congressional Retrenchment Committee spent Sunday at Salt Lake, and reached Promontory *en route* to San Francisco this morning. The special commission, headed by Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, accompanied by Senator Thayer, leave for Sacramento to-morrow morning, and expect to make a thorough inspection of both the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

About one hundred and fifty Indians attacked Dougherty's government surveying party, on the south side of the Platte, below Alkali Station, Sunday morning, and succeeded in capturing the entire outfit, except the men, who reached North Platte yesterday morning.

A young married woman who recently came in possession of twenty-five thousand dollars, left St. Joseph, Missouri, Sunday evening with the supposed intention of joining a young man here who left some days ago. Her husband took her greenbacks with her, and her husband has started in pursuit.

A special from Helena, Montana, says: The Canfield Division of the Northern Pacific exploitering party, returned last evening from Fort Benton, Fort Shaw and Cadett's Pass. They found the Pass entirely practicable for a railroad. They next proceeded to Gallatin Valley to examine the Yellowstone or Bozeman Pass.

W. S. Kimball, of Rochester, N. Y., has been convicted in the United States court at Buffalo of making fraudulent returns to the Government. The object was to secure a rebate of tobacco machinery to the value of twenty thousand dollars.

Ten lime kilns on Lowell's Point, near Rockland, Me., with a large quantity of stock, were burnt yesterday morning. Loss $40,000, divided among four firms. Insurance, none.

The steamer Tallapoosa, with General Sherman, Secretary Robeson, and Admiral Porter, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Water is being pumped into the Fairmount reservoir, Philadelphia, by steam engines, at the rate of 1,150,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

Father McMahon will leave Buffalo for his home in the West as soon as his health permits. He will also at an early day proceed to Washington and lay his case before the Cabinet, demanding damages for false imprisonment from the Canadian Government. He is now suffering from partial paralysis, lung disease and other bodily affliction caused by his prison life.

Considerable excitement has been caused among the people of Chicago by the discovery that the walls of the new cast wing of the court house, in the course of erection, are in danger of tumbling down from the careless and reckless manner in which the work has been done. The cast stone has been laid, and the walls were nearly in readiness for the roof. A commission will probably be raised to determine what shall be done.

Col. Madison Cutts, brother-in-law of the late Senator S. A. Douglas, published in the Chicago *Journal* of yesterday a reply to Parton's Washington lobby article in the *Galaxy*. In the letter Col. Cutts refutes the charge that Senator Douglas secured the passage of the Illinois Central land grant by a bill through Congress by corrupt means, and presents a history of the facts of that grant.

On Sunday last Mrs. Ames, residing at Mound, Ogle county, Illinois, administered poison to herself and to her little girl. The child died in fifteen minutes, and Mrs. Ames in about ten hours. There had been some troubles in the family, particularly between Mrs. Ames and her husband, and she took this way to end them.

F. E. Gardner, of Marseilles, Illinois, has challenged T. Stager, of the same place, to fight him according to the rules of the London prize ring for $500 a side. The challenge has been accepted, and the fight will take place on Belle Island, between Marseilles and Ottawa, on the tenth of September.

Chatfield & Woods's wholesale paper house, Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was almost totally destroyed by a fire which broke out at six o'clock last evening. It originated, it is supposed, in the fifth story, in the engine and boiler room. Loss about $100,000. Insurance, $62,500. The building was owned by Wm. Wilkins, and insured for $15,000 in Cincinnati Companies, which will probably cover the loss. Bishop Brothers' wholesale grocery store suffered great damage, but suffered little from water. Their loss will probably not exceed $20,000, principally insured in Cincinnati and Liverpool Companies. Business houses were threatened on the south, but escaped with slight damage from water. Captain Bunke, of the No. 1 Engine, was seriously burned by being caught under some falling rubbish.

An extensive conflagration broke out at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday in the block of houses bounded by Thames, Wolf, Lancaster and Ann streets, Baltimore. The fire originated in an oakum factory, communicated to a large lumber yard, and thence to dwelling houses and factories on Thames street. Twelve houses, many of them dwellings, were destroyed before the flames could be checked, and fifteen others more or less damaged. The machine shops of E. H. Frazier & Co. were destroyed, together with six new cars. Their loss is $35,000, and insurance light. The loss on Randolph's lumber yard, which was totally destroyed, is $30,000; insurance small. The total loss and insurance cannot now be definitely ascertained, but will be a most destructive fire that has occurred in Baltimore for ten years.

The Labor Reform Congress, composed of representatives of workingmen's and women's organizations, met in Boston yesterday. Quite a number were present. Christopher Goodwin was elected President. The convention will be in session two days. The afternoon session was attended by a large number of delegates. Addresses were made by Mr. Davis, of New York, who closed by presenting a series of resolutions in the form of a memorial to Congress, asking among other things the abolishing of the Senate and turning over of the whole legislative power to the House of Representatives, and also the alteration of the Constitution so that each State shall be entitled to the people for their several consideration. A committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. Butler, to whom the President replied, expressing regret at not being able to spend more time among the grateful hills. General Butler made a few remarks, thanking them for the compliment.

Life Insurance in England.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the difficulties of the Albert Life Insurance Company, says it is idle to ask for Government interference for those connected with that company. All are situated with respect to life insurance. Of all the guarantees and precautions exacted in the State of New York, hardly one is contemplated by the English law.

York Races.

LONDON, August 25.—At the York meeting to-day, the Prince of Wales stakes for two-year olds was won by Mr. Stirling Crawford's C. f. Hester; eight started. The Ebor Ledger for three year olds, one and three-quarter miles, was walked over by Mr. Saville's colt Vaschka. The great Ebor Handicap stakes, two miles, was won by Mr. Gregory's b. h. Fortunio by six lengths; eleven ran. Her Majesty's plate, two miles, was won by Mr. E. Lasielier's b. c. Asaster.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, August 25.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, has arrived.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 21.—Petroleum closed firm at 64½ francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 25, Evening.—Consols for money 93¾; for account 93¾. American securities dull; 5-20 bonds at London and Frankfort 87½@87¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½. Stocks dull.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 25.—Bourse steady; rentes 73 francs 85 centimes.

PARIS, August 25, evening.—Bourse excited; rentes 73 francs 27 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, August 25, evening.—Cotton closed quiet for stock on spot and to arrive.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—Cotton market a shade easier; middling uplands 13½d; Orleans 13⅝d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 11s; red Western 9s 7d. Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 10s 2d. Oats 3s 9d. Peas 4s 1d. Pork 105s. Beef 99s. Lard 67s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 53s.

Spirits Petroleum 8½d; refined 1s 8d.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, August 25.—Tallow 40s. Sugar buoyant at 38s 9d@40s. Spirits Turpentine 25s 9d. Calcutta Linseed 62s 9d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 64½ francs.

Cotton at Havre at 141 francs.

President Grant and party reached Manchester, N. H., at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, and were received at the railway station by Mayor Smith in a short speech, to which he briefly replied. After the introductory ceremony the party proceeded at once to visit the print works, and passed up through the lanes of several corporations between thick ranks of operatives, who were arranged by the side of the mills. The party then took carriages and passed through the most important streets of the city. The city was tastefully decorated with flags. At three o'clock the President left for Concord.

THE Kansas Pacific, Illinois Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and some ten or twenty of the largest Western railways, are about testing a new joint on their track, the nuts of which tighten up instead of working loose, which, it is said, will add greatly to the safety of the road, and be a great saving to the rolling stock.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

The Chinese Government Refuses to Ratify the Convention with the United States—The Crop Prospects in England—A New Cable Projected from Ireland to America—Fourteen Lives Lost by an Explosion at St. Etienne, France—The Viceroy to Have a Grand Reception at Constantinople—The Situation in Spain Unchanged—The Great Aquatic Event—Kelly and Brown Confident the Americans will Win—No Match Yet Made Between Renforth and Brown.

China Refuses to Ratify the Burlingame Convention with the United States.

HONG KONG, August 3, *via* LONDON, August 25.—The Pekin Government refuses to ratify the convention concluded by Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese embassy with the United States. Mr. J. Ross Browne, late American Minister to China, in reply to an address of the British and American residents in Shanghai, denounced Mr. Burlingame's policy, and said he considered it evidence of Chinese disorganization against progress. He declared the establishment of foreign relations with China on the basis of equality impossible at present, and thought the yielding attitude of the foreign powers would tend to produce war, as revelations lately made proved the mistaken nature of British policy. The Chinese text of Mr. Burlingame's credentials differs from the foreign version. In the former he is appointed envoy of China to tributary nations.

Prospects and Prices of Grain.

LONDON, August 25.—*The Times*, in an editorial on the prospects and prices of grain, says: "We may look for a year of sufficiency if not of abundance. The harvest is within thirteen days of the average, and with a continuance of favorable weather it may still improve. All the crops except wheat are luxuriant. With good corn imported and sold under fifty shillings per quarter, we can easily afford to lose a little of the home grown wheat for the sake of a plentiful stock of food and better pastures."

The "Times" on the Race.

The *Times* on the boat race says: Good judges assert that the Harvards show signs of over training. River watermen, however, favor the Oxfords, and thickens around them. Boating men generally are divided, the majority being in favor of the Oxfords.

A New Cable.

A new telegraph cable, via Valley's principle, is projected from Ireland to America.

Napoleon Convalescent.

PARIS, August 25.—The Emperor has nearly recovered from his indisposition.

Fourteen Lives Lost.

In a collision and explosion at Farming, near St. Etienne, fourteen lives were lost.

Spain.

BRUSSELS, August 25.—The *Independance Belge* says the reconciliation between the Sultan and Khedive is perfect, and the Egyptian Loan is assured. The effect is to have a grand reception at Constantinople.

Banquet to Harvards and Oxfords.

LONDON, August 25.—The Pall Mall Rowing Club give a banquet Monday evening to the gentlemen forming the Harvard and Oxford crews.

The Situation in Spain.

BRUSSELS, August 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says nothing is changed; the situation is as before; courtly etiquette in favor of the General. It is customary that, when ambassadors are presented to Spanish monarchs, they receive a grandee of Spain. The Duke of Granja, the fountains of those remarkable gardens be made to play to the accompaniment of military music and the liveliness of ceremony which is an Oriental characteristic of Spain. The Regent, with his well known modesty, has always declined the little princely privileges to which his high rank entitled him. For instance, no one other than the royal blood is entitled to the privilege of riding on the box or in a carriage in the Royal Gardens, yet the Regent, although refusing to avail himself of this privilege, observing that the American Minister's honorable misfortune (loss of his limb in battle) deprived him of the pleasure of witnessing the fountains playing, kindly placed a small basket carriage at the disposal of parties at his request, the representative of the Great Republic is the first person not of royal blood who ever drove in a carriage in the Royal Gardens of La Granja."

Paris is worried by a rumor that M. Capoul, the famous tenor, is about to leave the Opera Comique, and that on the 31st instant. It is said that M. Strakosch and his wife, the celebrated prima donna, will appear under the management of Vert-Vert. The whole heavens were illuminated, and the landscape was lit up as by the noonday light. Women and children were aroused from their slumbers, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood were deeply alarmed. Many persons, supposing the end of the world had arrived, fell on their knees and commenced to pray. Others, more practical, ran to the fire engines to give the alarm, but when they arrived there was no fire to extinguish. The meteor, which was of a reddish color, was seen to descend in a slanting direction, and then to rise again, when it disappeared behind the clouds. The whole phenomenon lasted about two minutes.

The Cuban Question.

LONDON, August 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Emperor, in conversation: "Most of the Spaniards are sanguine of preserving Cuba. There is disappointment at the small success in pressing the rebellion. The argument that Cuba is a loss and not a gain to Spain is absurd. Spain is benefited largely by the production and commerce of Cuba." The correspondent thinks the immediate annexation of Cuba to the United States is not desired by the American Government, but England or France are not likely to offer any opposition to the scheme.

The Crops.

The weather continues favorable throughout England, and the crops are being gathered in good condition.

The Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, August 25.—In the Senate to-day the report of the Committee on *Senatus Consultum* was read. The principal modifications made by the committee are as follows: The Senate, instead of merely passing upon the reasons to the Government on demanding that orders *de jure*, motives, votes of confidence or want of confidence be referred to the bureaux, may appoint a committee to report on the matter. The new law will establish the regulations rendered necessary by the *Senatus Consultum*, and will define the constitutional relations of the great powers of the State.

The Chinese Treaties.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening, in an article on the Chinese treaties with China, says it was the habit of foreigners to lecture the Chinese on internal improvements. By the American treaty such interference is abandoned. China left free would learn to feel secure, and to consult her own shelfland bear part in the commerce of the world. It is quite intelligible to us that American residents in China should object to European 3½s 6d. Oats 3s 9d. Peas 4s 1d. Pork 105s. Beef 99s. Lard 67s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 53s.

Spirits Petroleum 8½d; refined 1s 8d.

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Of the four companies of militia that have gone to Lebanon, KY., one returned yesterday to Louisville. It is contemplated to mount some of the men and hunt down the outlaws that infest the counties of Lane, Marion and N

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

A gang of some four hundred workmen on the Central Pacific Railroad got on a big drunk at a place called Toano, about one hundred miles west of Promontory, and sacked a depot, captured a train and ran off. Ned generally, for which they were discharged, and Chinamen hired in their places, in men very considerately took the mea to Sacramento, to be paid off.

Another proof of the incapacity of the Chinese for the glorious privileges of American citizenship. If this sort of thing is to go on—if Christianized and civilized Americans or Celts can't get gloriously drunk, capture a railroad train and raise "Ned" generally, without danger of being made to give place to the heathen and pagan, who persist in quiet industry and distressing sobriety—we would like to know what has become of our liberties? In the language of the Philadelphia "Labor" Convention—

"We are unalterably opposed to the importation of a servile race, for the sole and only purpose of tampering with the labor of the American Workingmen."

THE consolidation of the Lake Shore roads from Buffalo to Chicago, with a branch to St. Louis from Toledo, has been virtually completed. The financial terms of the consolidation are that the Michigan Southern stock will be put in at an advance of 20 per cent., and that of the other roads at par. This gives a continuous line of 1,500 miles under one management. The marked feature of the consolidation is the way in which the stock has been "watered" to effect it. All of the stocks have been heavily watered since 1865, and now there is a further addition of seven millions, on which dividends must be declared. The total debt and capital of the consolidated companies aggregates *eighty-five millions* of dollars, when it ought not to exceed *twenty-five millions*. On this basis the road could declare handsome dividends, and have a sufficient reserve to improve and equip the road. As it is, the road will be "skinned," and the people plundered and trains wrecked to pay dividends on the watered stock. The present earnings of the roads do not promise any margin after paying running expenses and the interest on the bonded debt, so that whatever money is made out of the consolidation will be the result of gambling on Wall street.

A QUESTION of barges seems to have finished off for the present the St. Louis grain transportation hobby. Plenty of grain could be got at St. Louis; the Grain Association invested largely in barges, they were loaded and sent to New Orleans, but since the question arose what was to be done with the barges? They cost money—they could afford to take grain to New Orleans for the same money that it cost to get it afloat on the Erie Canal. But once down, they could not be brought up stream, loaded or empty, except at a heavy cost; the New Orleans people have no use for them, so the barge transportation business at once became a fearful loss. This is a point that has always seemed clear to us, that unless return freights could be secured from Europe to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to St. Louis, the transportation of grain by that route would not be a practical business operation. The Chicago papers now announce that wheat sent to St. Louis in expectation that it would be shipped to Europe *via* New Orleans, is being sent to Chicago for shipment to the East. The *Tribune* rather jubilantly states the fact, which leads us to suspect that if the Chicago people have not been hurt they have been pretty badly scared.

Yesterday (August 25) there reached Chicago the advance squadron of a fleet of canal boats, and over fifteen hundred tons of grain from St. Louis, bringing wheat from that city to Chicago. All along the canal, from Joliet to La Salle, and all down the Illinois river, are boats coming to Chicago loaded with wheat which had been sent to St. Louis, in the hope there is neither purchaser nor means of reaching the ocean, and which now, immediately after, will find its way to its natural channel through Chicago. The railroads also have impressed into service all the line relieving St. Louis of the grain for which it bid, but for which it has no market.

How much the reduction of freights from Chicago to tide water has had to do with this movement of wheat, we are not informed, but we judge that it has had its influence. The St. Louis idea of direct shipment is a good one, and if not immediately practicable, will be worked out some day, just as the question of low rates on freights can be settled. In the meantime, it will operate as a constant threat on the railroads running into Chicago from the west, and enforce liberal freight rates, thus indirectly benefiting the grain producers.

In some remarks a few days ago on the freight war, we said that although the Pennsylvania Central was a party to it and New York was sending millions of goods westward at a nominal cost, Philadelphia and other way stations were paying the old prices. This view of the matter is confirmed by the following extract from the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*:

"It has enabled New York merchants to ship through to Chicago at rates ranging from eighteen cents per hundred downward, while *Philadelphia shippers have been obliged to pay standard rates.* This injurious rivalry, we understand, will soon come to a close, and then we see no reason why the western business and travel of Philadelphia should not increase legitimately, and New York lose those special advantages she at present enjoys unfairly."

The application is this: The Pennsylvania Central operates from New York, not Philadelphia; New York enjoys every advantage, direct and incidental, which can flow from railroad competition. Philadelphia has no such advantages, for she has no competing lines terminating there, and is virtually a way station. While New York has sent to the West immense stocks of fall and winter goods, and enjoyed a run of profitable trade, as the result of cheap freights, Philadelphia has been compelled to be a spectator, her merchants have seen their customers go past their doors and return with goods bought in New York—an aggravating state of things, one would suppose, considering how much Philadelphia owns of the Central stock, and how much she has boasted about "our great corporation," the "true base of the trade of the West," etc. It gives us no pleasure to refer to this subject in this manner; and in doing it our only object is to point out once more the importance of railroad competition, and the advantages which it confers on cities over those which by their own folly or otherwise have surrendered them. If it is any consolation to Philadelphia to know that the "injurious rivalry" will soon cease; if she can comfort herself with the belief that her "Western business and travel" will "increase legitimately;" if she can convince herself that New York possesses no particular advantage over her, why, let her do it and go to sleep again, to wake up, like all way stations, to see the through travel go past her doors at rates in which she is not permitted to participate, simply because she *is* a way station.

MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT.

Philadelphia, by her water famine, is reaping the fruits of incapacity in her city government, and the *Inquirer* urges that this is one of the results of carrying national politics into the decision of questions of local importance only, and which can have no bearing upon the policy of the General Government. HAMILTON foresaw the evil, and he predicted that when the election of even the lowest officers became dependent upon their presumed opinions about tariffs, national banks and territorial acquisition, corruption, dishonesty and incapacity would prevail in the management of local as well as national affairs. This has been the experience of almost every city and county in Union. Great wrongs and profligate expenditures are perpetuated, simply because no issue is made upon them, and they are covered up at election times, by designing politicians, with questions of national or State politics, on which candidates and people range themselves, to the utter neglect of their local concerns. The *Inquirer* puts the question in this forcible manner:

"The ablest Councilman may be defeated as a candidate for renomination if he loses the confidence of his party, and as a candidate for re-election, if he runs counter to the dominant sentiments of his ward on national politics, while the worst of Councilmen can be re-elected in spite of continued neglect, ignorance or corruption, if they happen to retain the favor of the party leaders of their ward, and if their party retains its ascendancy. One of the consequences of this system is to drive from the public service men who are well calculated to promote the interests of the city. They may be willing enough to study carefully the many questions connected with taxation, the police, the prisons, the gas and water departments, without being ready to become mere party hacks, or to stultify themselves by acting on every important question, not according to the honest dictates of their judgment, but with an eye simply to the influence their votes may incidentally exert one on a Presidential election."

We do not know that we have suffered much in Pittsburgh, in respect to the evils complained of as existing in Philadelphia, but we do feel that with us local questions are not made sufficiently an issue before the people, and discussed on their merits, without regard to the political views of candidates for subordinate offices. Philadelphia is suffering to-day, the greatest evil to which a large city can be subjected, simply because her people elected men to Councils that they were Republicans or Democrats in politics, and without regard to their capacity to administer the affairs of a great city. This should prove a warning, for if we have escaped it is more by good luck than management; and, in fact, we do not know that we have escaped. Time will show how it is with us in this respect. There are grave wrongs in our city and county affairs that require righting, and unless we exact from candidates a higher order of merit than mere party subserviency, we will find ourselves some day precisely in the dilemma that exists in Philadelphia.

And, speaking generally, we regard it as a serious inconvenience and wrong that we cannot state somewhat of our partizan rivalry in contests for local offices. We think the country would enjoy a greater degree of prosperity and efficiency in its municipal government, if a line could be drawn where principles would cease to become issues, and the selection of proper men would be the paramount question. Principles, not men, is a favorite maxim with eager partizans, and it is well enough in a certain grade of offices, but there are others where the vital issue involves not principles but men—solely and exclusively the selection of the right men without regard to their views on the exciting question of national politics that happens at the time to be in dispute. A line of demarcation could be easily arrived at where political control in putting up candidates should cease, but we fear that in all that we are on the eve of any such reform. It will only come after long years of misgovernment and incapacity. The epoch seems to have reached Philadelphia, as it will other cities as soon as the people are forced to consider local questions as distinguished from national politics, and that they will do when excessive taxation and ignorance in municipal government are forced upon their attention by some positive inconvenience, such, for instance, as the water famine that now afflicts Philadelphia.

WESTERN RAILROAD TRADE.

The Great Competing Routes—Fast Trains.

The struggle for the Western trade between the great trunk lines is well known. The commercial importance of Western communication is attested by the fact that New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Maine, in the East and North, and New Orleans, Charleston and Mobile, in the South, by means of canal ways and steamboat lines are competing for it. The consolidation of the short lines in the Western States with the trunk lines of the Eastern States, and the construction of new connecting roads, have given, the powerful corporations of Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland important advantages for an increase of traffic, and it is admitted on all hands that the Pennsylvania Central has thus far outstripped all competitors, having secured all the short lines leading to the grain markets of the West, the New York and Pennsylvania roads have given their attention to the rapidity of their respective trains, both passenger and freight. A few days since we were advised that the Erie company proposed putting on their road a train, to cause running time from New York to Chicago in to be thirty hours. The New York Central, it is reported, not to be outdone by its immediate rival, proposes to run a train from New York by way of the Great Western, Canada and Central Michigan roads, to Chicago, making the run in less than thirty hours. These experiments have yet to be tried.

The Pennsylvania Central, we learn, has completed arrangements with the Camden and Amboy road, to go into operation on the 1st proximo, whereby the speed of trains between New York and Chicago will be increased; that is, the distance from New York to Chicago, via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, nine hundred miles, will be passed over in thirty hours, or seven hours and thirteen minutes quicker than at present. It is generally admitted that this route is the shortest, best and most direct, and it is said to be obtained that the New York competing routes cannot make the run in the same time. The result of this increase in speed of trains will increase the business of the Pennsylvania Central. It will have any effect on the business of the way stations between New York and Chicago is yet to be determined.

Competitive Examinations.

The advantages accruing to the Government service in England from the competitive examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners have suggested to the London merchants that they might be benefited by a similar proposition that their employees received at least the elements of education and such a training as would make them best fitted for mercantile life. Sir John Lubbock, the Secretary of the London Bankers' Association, has expressed his objections to the scheme, but thinks that it would be well to appoint a board of examiners, whose duty it would be to ascertain that the candidates were within the limits of age, and that they were not disqualified either morally or mentally. Individual firms, it is contended, have not the time or the means or processing with facility such inquiries as thoroughly as is needed. The same plan proposed in London is recommended in New York, through the agency of a board of "Commercial Service Examiners," appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

HON. JOHN COBURN, of Indiana, has written a second letter in favor of removing the National Capital from Washington. His points are: that vast expenditures will be necessary for the buildings in Washington, therefore this is a good time to make the change. He says "not a dollar should be appropriated hereafter for new and permanent structures" there. Every dollar of capital should be used for the convenience of the people, therefore, as far as possible in the center of population. That the Capital should be situated where the social and mental influences are healthy, progressive and national; if it is off at one side, those influences must be sectional, more or less. He says:

My proposition is to put the capital where the social power of the Great Valley shall be felt, its purifying, nationalizing influence, to take it from the hands of Eastern men and put it where it belongs, in the center. We need not shut our eyes to the fact that our whole public policy has been modified, made and changed as it has gone from the extreme East to the location of the capital, situated on the verge of the national domain. Keeping it Washington does not avoid evil complained of, that is, its undue social and moral influence.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S progress towards a liberal government needs hastening. The Paris *Siecle* states M. Cochin Quentin, one of the editors of the *Revell*, has now been closely confined for two months in a cell in the prison of Mazas, and that to this day he has undergone no examination whatever, and does not know of what he is accused. The *Siecle* points out that he is well known, and, if required, could give bail; and it maintains that France is the only country in Europe where a man can be thus deprived of freedom, separated from home, friends and occupation, without any cause being assigned. "That such a disregard of individual liberty should still be possible in France," it adds, "eighty years after the capture of the Bastile and the suppression of *lettres de cachet*, is humiliating to the country, familiarized as it has been by every government with indifference to individual liberty."

THE water famine is made the subject of a special communication to Councils by the Mayor of Philadelphia. He admits that the city has been resting under a sense of security not warranted by the facts, and recommends that power should be lodged somewhere to compel manufacturers and others to use less as well as cease wasting water. Philadelphia, he says, being a manufacturing city, is suffering in a vital point, and there should be no hesitation no counting of cost in doing whatever shall be deemed necessary to place the question of supply beyond a contingency.

TO MAKE the current scandal complete somebody has only to publish what some other somebody—sick and fearful of dying—told him about Lady Byron, whose good name, now that the business of blasting forever the hitherto fair fame of women in their graves has begun, can doubtless be dragged as low as Mrs. Stowe has dragged Mrs. Leigh. It is a wide field for crazy and malicious persons to work in; and if no other magazine can be found willing to make a few hundreds or thousands in this line of sensationalism, Boston publication stands ready to take the job.

The business of the Telegraph Company between the Atlantic coast and California has fallen off one-fourth since the completion of the Pacific Railway. "The reason is," says the *Alta California*, "that by mail a message can now be sent from New York in fourteen days, or by using the telegraph for one transmission, in seven days. Before the railroad was completed answers to letters could not be received by steamer inside of forty-two days, and if a steamer should be missed, inside of sixty-three days."

THE rebel Generals don't seem to have come to Gettysburg to perfect the history of that battle. They don't seem to take an interest in the work, and have given it away. Jubal Hugh Lee tells the Association, with polite insolence, that "if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil war."

A RAILROAD from St. Louis to Norfolk, via Louisville, Covington and Lynchburg, is proposed. Western parties state that if Virginia will agree to take a million from Covington to the Burning Spring, on the State boundary, Kentucky will meet her at the border with a road from Lexington to the point of meeting on the State line. But Virginia is too poor to undertake anything.

THESE times are trying to the water works of large cities. Philadelphia has for some time been in a real crisis, and now we hear that New York is becoming concerned in view of the fact that the Croton supply is lower than ever before—a fact which may afford some consolation to the Quaker City. These seasons of drought are mighty suggesters.

SINCE the appearance of Mrs. Stowe's sensation probably more copies of Byron's poetical works have been sold than within the previous five years. How is it with Uncle Tom's Cabin?

THE COMING FASHION.—Byronic collars. What enterprising dealer will take the hint?

REMOVING THE CAPITAL.

Some Considerations in Favor of the Proposition.

The proposition that the seat of government ought to be at or as near as possible to the center of the country seems, if not entirely, at least very nearly self-evident. When the seat of our government was, by the act of Congress approved July 16th, 1790, fixed where it is at present, this consideration appears to have been the prevailing one, for at that time that point was about the center of the inhabited part of the country. With the exception of a few weak, straggling settlements west of the mountains, the population was then confined to the narrow strip between the sea shore and the Alleghenies, and hardly anywhere extended inland more than two hundred miles. The point on the Potomac fixed by the act of Congress for the seat of government was about midway between the sea coast and the mountains, and also between the most northeasterly settlements in New England and the most southwesterly ones in Georgia. That point had, therefore, at that time, the fact of its central position to recommend it, and it had little if anything else. If the population of the country had extended then as it extends now, from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, no one can for a moment suppose that Congress would ever have thought of fixing the capital on the Potomac where it now is. Indeed, with a population so extended, the idea of fixing the seat of government at such a point would have been too absurd to have entered the mind of any person.

Leaving Alaska out of view, the geographical center of the United States is probably in Kansas, but not far from the Republican fork of the Kansas river, which is the line between the State line between Kansas and Nebraska, and a few miles south of the fortieth parallel of latitude. I suppose it is destined that the settlements will be extended, and as yet is probably occupied by nothing but prairie dogs and antelopes, with perhaps now and then a few straggling buffaloes and Indians. But while this is the geographical center, it is not, and probably never will be, the center of population. The center of population at present must be south, and probably a good way east of the Mississippi; and from the arid, barren character of the country between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevadas, this will probably always be the case. This consideration must have great weight in locating the seat of Government, for it is obvious that it ought to be located at the center of population rather than the geographical center.

While the question of centralism must be the principal it cannot be the only one to be considered in fixing the place for the capital. The questions of health, accessibility and safety from capture must likewise be taken into consideration.

One of the great objections to Washington is its unhealthiness—placed on the low, miasmic ground between the main and east branches of the sluggish Potomac, and on the east side of the main river, it cannot be anything else than unhealthy. It has been so from its first settlement must be so. I believe it can be shown by statistics, and certainly the fact is, that there is more sickness in Washington than in any other city of its size in the United States, and it is beyond question that it is by far the most disagreeable city in the United States to live in. This alone, in my opinion, would render unhealthy Washington, ought to be sufficient to determine Congress to remove the seat of Government away from it, with as little delay as possible.

On the score of accessibility Washington has nothing to recommend it, while it has much to detract from it. The fact is, that from Boston to Fernandina there is not another city or town on or near the seaboard that is not easier of access to and from than Washington. It is out of the line both of commerce and travel, and it is incapable of being brought into the line of either. It has always been, and always must be most emphatically, an out of the way place. It is a place to which, if it was not the seat of Government, nobody would ever so much as think of going, either for pleasure or business, far apart from its being the seat of Government, it has not and never would have either business or means of pleasure to induce anybody to visit it.

As to safety from capture, everything is against Washington. In the war of 1812 the British did capture it and burn the public buildings and other property, and would have break out between us and Great Britain—a thing very likely to happen—there would be nothing to prevent the same thing from being done again. A fleet of vessels could in a short time run up and destroy the place, unless we should do as we had to do all through the rebellion, keep a large force there continually for its protection. Past experience in this regard ought to teach us the necessity of providing some more secure place for the seat of Government.

Of course the Capitol, when removed, must be in the valley of the Mississippi, and great care must be taken to locate it in a healthy place and with ease of access. It should, moreover, be in a place where it will be secure from capture. Whether any place north of the Ohio will be sufficiently far from the Canada frontier for safety, is a question that deserves to be considered. It will be the duty of Congress to deliberate carefully o nall these matters, so that the location fixed upon may be a proper one, and one where the seat of government may remain for many generations.

It seems that some of the people about Washington, of the lawyer species, are raising conscientious objections to the removal of the seat of government from that city. If those astute gentlemen are let alone they will soon discover that when they get done that it was unconstitutional for the British to capture Washington, and that, consequently, it was *de jure* not captured by the British in the war of 1812, and that the public buildings and archives were not burned; that the visitation of fogs and fevre in the District of Columbia is unconstitutional, and cannot and does not exist; and that the climate is improved by its own proper vigor, and without aid from any other quarter, carries railroads, and travel, and commerce into Washington from all parts of the country, and all parts of the country, just as it used to carry slavery into the territories. But we can assure those gentlemen that it will not be worth their while to spend much more valuable time, and ink and paper, in such an enterprise, for it will be in vain. The Great West has already begun to act in the matter of removing the Capitol and it will continue to operate until the Capitol is removed, and that without the slightest regard to any constitutional quibbles, and none are nothing but quibbles, that the ingenuity of lawyers can conjure up against it. It feels and will continue to feel more and more that it has the right to effect the removal, and it will continue to feel more and more that it has the right to effect the removal, and it will continue to know more and more certainly that it has the power to do it, and it constitutional quibbles are thrown in its way, it will only laugh at them and pursue its purpose with more earnestness. All persons interested may as well make up their minds to the removal of the Capital, because it is as certain as anything in the future can be that it will be removed. It will not remain among the swamps of the Potomac but a very little while longer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The corn crop in Southern Georgia, and on bottom land all over the State, is already made, and will be abundant. Upand corn in Northern and Middle Georgia will be short—he will be willing to extend the same boon to those who come undertook to destroy the State and the nation, believing that they will then be powerless to effect that object.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives editorial prominence to this following item of news from Senator Morton in his Wilmington speech last Thursday: Of the two parties now appealing for popular support, one proudly points to its record; the other implores the people to forget and forgiven. One expects confidence to be placed in its promises for the future, because of its conduct in days gone by; the other seeks to be trusted on its simple professions, regardless of the lessons of experience. Deeming party worth its old character and instincts, yet asks that the fruits of its faith in trusting a great national crisis shall be kept out of sight. As an old General Morton says, with an epigrammatic terseness: "It does not invoke the pleasure of memory, but invites the blessings of oblivion."

The West Wisconsin (Tomah and St. Paul) Railway Company is making arrangements to locate in Tomah the repair shops and machine grants on the line of its road next season. The Consul General of Switzerland has been over the route, and will strongly recommend the country. He is confident that he can induce a very large immigration there another season, and has gone home to work to that end.

A Philadelphia paper says that if rain does not come soon, the Schuylkill fish will be swimming with tin cups in their mouths begging for a drink.

The other day, Mathias Schaefer marched down to the brink of the Mississippi near Cairo, Ill., and told Pat Purcell, who was sitting on the bank, that he was going to drown himself. "Go ahead if you want to," said the other. But Schaefer insisted that he was in earnest. Purcell was amused at the coolness and his policy of non-intervention, insisting that it was "none of his funeral." And so Schaefer walked out into the water, sat down and was drowned. When the body was recovered, Pat was remonstrated with for not interfering, but he coolly replied that he'd like to see a man meddle with *his* arrangements under such circumstances.

The first car load of freight from Boston to San Francisco went through in seventeen days.

The plans for the establishment of a new Associated Press, in connection with the Pacific cable, are being rapidly hastened forward to completion, and the dailies in New York who are debarred admission into the old association are highly elated at the prospect, and believed the *Herald* contemplates going into the concern.

A patent is soon to be applied for a new water pitcher, which, it is believed, will supersede all the sensitive mental flowers now in use. It is to be made of common wood, covered with a thin metallic solution, and will sell at a fifth of the price asked for those in present use. The new pitcher can be made of any shape or size, and ornamented according as the person ordering one to be made may desire.

Within the past ten years the mammoth and bloodthirsty breed of dogs known as the Cuban bloodhounds have become quite common in and around New York. Butler, the Peck slip dog fancier, trains and sells them at all the way from one hundred dollars up. Last year a Staten Island butcher began to breed them. Last week his old dog, together with a litter of six pups, more than half grown, were all poisoned. It is certainly to be hoped that this forthcoming dog will not become a favorite generally through the country. One could easily kill a horse in a few moments, and has to be kept chained constantly.

Colonel Folsom, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is under orders from the Government to take possession as receiver of the East Tennessee and Georgia and Eastern Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, for a distance of 600 miles, including rolling stock, for engines and rolling stock purchased at the close of the war.

The Richmond *Dispatch* scouts the idea that Governor Walker will resign if General Canby insists upon forcing the test oath upon Virginia. It says that since his election he has risen to a higher place in the esteem and respect of those who knew him than he held before, and that he has no more idea of resigning than has the Blue Ridge of making a journey to the Suez Canal, to be present at the opening thereof.

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A CUBAN LOOK-OUT.

A Patriot's View of the Situation—What Colonel Quesada, a Brother of the General, has to say.

Colonel Rafael Quesada, a brother of the commander of the liberal army in Cuba, arrived in New York a few days since, having made his way from the Cuban coast to Jamaica in a life boat, and thence by way of Aspinwall to New York. Of course the Colonel has been "interviewed," and the *Sun*, which is intensely Cuban, gives such facts as it considers judicious for the cause to publish. They all bear a glowing aspect, and should certainly "bull" the Cuban bands, of which the interviewer has something very suspicious to say.

THE SEAT OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

Colonel Quesada took leave of President Cespedes at Savanvilla, the present seat of the provisional government, on the 18th of July. The President and his cabinet have been there since the 12th of June. The place was selected for its convenience of location, and because it is considered impregnable. A small army could defend it against a large force. The Government has a foundry in the Sierras, near by, which is now turning out first-class cannon of six, ten, sixteen and twenty-four pounds caliber. There is a well appointed printing establishment there, at which are printed the *Boletin Official* of the Government, and a political paper called the *Cubano Libre*. There are from 9,000 to 10,000 troops in the town and the immediate neighborhood. The number of the command is sometimes varied according to the operations going on at surrounding points.

CONDITION AND NUMBER OF TROOPS.

Colonel Quesada says that the troops are well armed and disciplined, but are much in need of clothing and shoes. There are from 40,000 to 45,000 patriots now under arms, who are regularly supplied with munitions of war mostly from the United States. These belong to the regular army. Then there are about 8,000 men in separate commands of various sizes, who are but indifferently armed with shot guns, revolvers and *machetes*, a sort of knife between a butcher's meat axe and a huge bowie knife. In regard to the want of clothing Col. Quesada states that there are certain troops which ladies cannot visit because the men are so scantily dressed. There are near Savanilla full twenty-five hundred Cuban ladies who are as naked as some of the men. They are there with their children, preferring to share every privation in the field to remaining in their elegant town houses away from their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, and subjected to the insults and oppression of the officers and men of the army of Spain. They have pitched themselves upon this spot in such a tender way that his freedom became greatly to be desired, and they generally succeed by making the public the *confidante* of their secret.

Lord Byron had some adventures that brought Lady Annabella Noel Byron to his aid. She was of the purest principles, and had been carefully reared by her mother, Lady Byron's heart and that of the public according to his own, he imprudently gave them to the world. Thus we can no more doubt Lord Byron's sincerity in writing them, than we can accuse him of publishing them. But what may cause astonishment is that they should possibly have been published before they were; and, above all, that this touching "Farewell"—which made Madame de Staël say she would gladly have been unhappy, like Lady Byron, to draw it forth—that it should not have had power to rescue her heart from its apathy and bring her to the feet of her husband, or at least into his arms. Let us add, in conclusion, that the most atrocious part of this affair, and doubtless the most wounding for him, was precisely Lady Byron's conduct, and in this conduct the worst was her cruel silence!

She has been called, after his words, the moral Clytemnestra of her husband. Such a surname is severe; but the repugnance we feel to condemning a woman without even once listening to the voice of justice, which tells us that this comparison is still in favor of the guilty one of antiquity. For she, driven to crime by fierce passion overpowering reason, at least only deprived her husband of physical life, and in committing the deed exposed herself to all its consequences; while Lady Byron left her husband at the very moment she saw him struggling amid a thousand shoals in the stormy sea of embarrassments created by his marriage, and precisely when he more than ever required a friendly tender, and indulgent hand to save him from the tempests of life. Besides she slunk herself up in silence a thousand times more cruel than Clytemnestra's poignard, that only killed the body; whereas Lady Byron's silence was destined to kill the soul, leaving the door open to calumny and to the thing it'll to be supposed that her silence was magnanimity destined to cover over frightful wrongs, and perhaps even depravity. In vain did he, feeling his conscience at ease, implore some inquiry and examination. She refused, and the only favor she granted him was to send him, one fine day, two persons to see whether he were not mad. Happily Lord Byron only discovered at a later period the purport of this strange visit.

In vain did Lord Byron's friend, the companion of all his travels, throw himself at Lady Byron's feet, implore her to give over this fatal silence. The only reply she deigned to make, that she had thought him mad. And why, then, had she believed him mad? Because, she, a methodical, cold, pitiless woman, with that unbendingness which a profound moralist calls the worship rendered to pride by a feeblgless soul, became she could not understand the possibility of tastes and habits different to those of ordinary beings. She had even snarched life! Not to be hungry when she was not, to sleep at night, but to write while she was sleeping, and to sleep when she was up; in short, to gratify the requirements of material and intellectual life at hours different to hers—all that was not merely annoying for her, but a disorder, a madness. If this be not tolerated depravity that she could neither subject to her code of social regularity, and whose language, what, then, must have been his unconquerable disgust when, directly after her at Kirby Mallory, her father, Sir Ralph, wrote to tell Lord Byron that his daughter was going to remain with them, and would return to him no more?

This unexpected stroke fell heavily upon him. The peculiary embarrassments growing up since his marriage (for he had already undergone eight or nine executions in his house) had then reached their climax. He was torn, for he, he also was energetic—made "alone at his hearth, his penates trandsfixed with the sword," and infallible. Also among that marked the late king's case so strongly.

In Don Juan, canto 1, stanza 27, he describes his affair against—

"For lines called some cruggels and physicians,
And tell the patient he is in a fever,
But as he had some landed intermissions,
She tried her principles upon the sly,
Yet when they ask'd her for her depositions,
No sort of explanation could supply,
Save that her duty both to man and God
Required her not to let the matter rest a very odd."

Lady Byron continues the story in the following words, not quoted by Mrs. Stowe:

"It is true that for some time after this Lord Byron in perfect harmony; that feelings influenced by her with any deep emotion dictated the letter which I addressed to him; and that my sentiments were not in any way changed by persuasion and interference when I was under the roof of my parents. These assertions and declarations I repeat on the word of foundation. The accounts given me after I left Kirby Mallory, and while the separation was in course with him added to those doubts which had before existed, and which were not confined to the reality of the alleged disease, and the reports of his medical attendant were far from establishing that state of insanity which, in fact, Under this uncertainty, I deemed it right to communicate to my friends that if I were to consider Lord Byron's past conduct as the result of a temporary loss of sound mind, would induce me to return to him. It therefore appeared expedient both to them and myself to obtain still further information respecting his actual state. For this purpose a medical man, my mother determined to go to London. She was empowered by me to take legal steps for the protection of my person, though I had then reasons for reserving that step, if circumstances should render it necessary, for my father and mother. Being convinced by the result of these inquiries, and by the tenor of Lord Byron's proceedings, that the symptoms of insanity was an illusion, I no longer hesitated to authorize such steps as were necessary, in order to secure me from being ever again placed in his power. Conformably with this resolution, my father wrote to him on the 24 of February to propose an amicable separation. I had, however, left Kirby Mallory before I received his letter, and was entirely ignorant of all the details of his life he displayed that high generosity, that contempt of petty, selfish, material calculations so well adapted to lasting hearts in general, and especially those of women. And to that the prestige belonging to his great beauty, his wit, his grace, and it will be easy to understand the love he must have inspired as soon as he became known.

* * * And now let us hasten to add that although Lord Byron's love as to Miss Milbanke he had no dislike to her person, for she was rather pretty and pleasing in appearance. Her reputation for moral and intellectual qualities standing on such a high pedestal, Lord Byron naturally conceived that she seem might well suffice to replace tenderness. It is certain that if she had manifested more love, and if circumstances had only been endurable, their union might have presented the same character common to most all felt, most strongly, a wish to aid in effecting it. There was not, on the part of Noel's part, any knowledge of the facts, nor so far as I could perceive, any determination to prevent a reconciliation. Nothing certainly none was expressed when I spoke of a reconciliation. When you came to town—but that I was not to see you further, or even my first interview with Lady Noel—I was for the first time informed by you of facts utterly unknown, as I have no doubt, to Sir Ralph and Lady Noel. On receiving this information my opinion was entirely changed; I considered a reconciliation impossible, I declined it, and added that, if such an idea should be entertained, I could not, either personally or otherwise, take any part in it towards effecting it. Believe me, very faithfully yours,

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

"Great George street, January 1, 1817.

Whatever the secret charge brought forward at the time may have been, it is evident that Dr. Lushington was persuaded of its truth and its gravity. Lord Byron always professed to be ignorant of the motives of his wife's conduct, and complained that neither she nor her friends would explain them. Had they done so, would give him an opportunity of self-vindication or atonement. Lady Byron, himself entirely ignorant of the general behavior, praised his wife in the warmest terms, and declared that a year before he cherished the highest reputation. But later in life, when this hope had left him, he found an extraordinary bitter feeling towards his wife, and satirized her with great coarseness in several of his poems. If we are to suppose that he was sincere in the expression of these various feelings—in his hope of reconciliation and in his subsequent bitterness—it will be very hard to believe that he had really been guilty of the awful crime of which he was accused. Still more difficult will it be to reconcile with the consciousness of guilt the fact that he followed, for many months after the separation, "On hearing that she was ill, to turn back into friendship."

I have had many foes, but none like thee;
For 'gainst the rest myself I could defend,
And shield my breast within mine own friend;

But then to safe impenetrability
Hast naught to dread—in thy own weakness shielded,
And in my love which hath lost too much yielded,
And spared for thy sake some I should not spare.
And like a treacherous hound thou hast run down
And slain me with the same weapon which in my hand
Had shivered to assail the foe—my own.
Even upon such a basis hast thou built
A monument, whose cement is thy guilt!
Thy moral Clytemnestra of thy Lord,
And hewd'st down with an unsparing sword,
Which, but for thy cold coward hand, might have
Been worthier of a nobler duty than to part.

MRS. LEIGH.

Mrs. Leigh, whose name is coupled with the poet's in this horrible story, was his half-sister, and some five or six years his senior. His father had run off to the continent with the wife of Lord Carmarthen, and married the lady after the Marquis had obtained a divorce from her. Augusta was then eight years of this union. The poet was the offspring of a second marriage. Brother and sister did not know each other—indeed they rarely met—until after Augusta's marriage to Col. Leigh. Then there sprung up between them a very tender affection, and Byron spoke of her as the person whom he loved best of all in the world. We find a passage in his diary, under date of March 2, 1813, in which, speaking of a lady whom he had admired at a party, he says:—"After all there may be some charm of association in this. She is a friend of Augusta's, and whatever she loves I can't help liking." And again—"Augusta wants me to make it up with Carlisle. I have refused every body else, but I can't deny her anything, so I must e'en do it, though I had as lief drink up Eisel—as at a rout-ride. Let me see—Ward, the Hollands, the Lambs, Rogers, etc.—everybody, more or less, have been trying for the past two years to accommodate this coupled quarrel, to no purpose. I shall laugh if Augusta succeeds." Yet, if Mrs. Stowe's story is true, it must have been about this time that the "adulterous intrigue" began. Such expressions in the diary do not savor of it, still less does the poem "To Augusta," written soon after the separation, and Byron's consequent departure from England:

My sister! my sweet sister! if a name
Dearer and purer were, it should be thine.
Mountains and seas divide us, but I claim
No tears, but tenderness to answer mine.
Go where I will, to me thou art the same—
A loved regret which I would not resign.
There yet are two things in my destiny—
A world to roam through, and a home with thee.

The first was nothing—had I still the last
It were the haven of my happiness;
But could I anchor there, would soon be past,
And mine is not the wish to make them less.

* * * * * *

I can reduce all feelings but this one;
And that I must not think—for all within I see
Such scenes as those wherein my life began.
The sea—the mountains—the expanse of green—
Had I but sooner learnt the crowd to shun,
I had been better than I now can be;
The passions which have torn me would have slept;
I had not suffered, thou hadst not wept.

* * * * * *

For thee, my own sweet sister, in thy heart
I know myself secure, as thou in mine;
We were cast loose in early life, even as then are
Beings who never each other can resign:
It is the same, the love of our young days
From life's commencement to its slow decline
We are entwined—let death come slowly—these
Shall be the last to sever and the last!

They never met afterward.

THE MISTAKE OF A YEAR.

It is objected that either Mrs. Stowe or Lady Byron has made a misstatement grave en

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 25, 1869.

More activity was observable in our money market to-day. Lenders seem stiffer in their views, and are indifferent about letting out money except on short paper. Iron firms have no difficulty in getting all the accommodations they need at moderate rates. There was increased activity in government bonds to-day, which placed them up a point or so higher.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121	121	121
1862 5-20's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1864 5-20's	121¾	121¾	121¾
1865 5-20's, old	120¾	120¾	120¾
1865 5-20's, new	120¾	120¾	120¾
1867 5-20's	120¾	120⅝	120⅝
10-40's	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold	133¼	133¼	133¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	133⅝	133¾	⅛	...
U. S. 6s, 1881	122¾	122¾	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122¾	122¾	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	121¾	121¾	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	120¾	120¾	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	114¾	...	...
U. S. 10-40s	120¾	120¾	⅛	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1862	120¾	120¾	...	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1864	120¾	120¾	...	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	120¾	120¾	...	...

—Secretary Fletcher, of Tennessee, has published a letter to the bondholders who asked to know whether they should hold their new bonds. He tells them that their new bonds in law and equity are as good as the old, and recommends them to keep them. He says they cannot be repudiated, because they are collectable by law in the Federal courts, either by direct suit against the State, or by bill in equity to enforce State lien against the railroads for the benefit of bondholders.

In conclusion, he says repudiation is impossible, for many reasons. First, and above all, because the people of Tennessee are too proud and too honest; because there is not the shadow of justification for it, and because our bonds are collectable in the courts. It is impossible, in the face of the condemnation of the world, and no Legislature can, or dare, adopt a measure which would brand every Tennessean with disgrace. The New York *Herald* calls this manifesto from Secretary Fletcher "by no all right, but the bonds of Tennessee are completely within the control of a ring of speculators having their headquarters in Nashville. The tenor of this communicated was taken advantage of to float off a great many bonds held by weak hands, and it is useful to get out of them even at considerable loss, while short sales were made in the expectation of yet another "break," which they can easily effect by some statement of the real embarrassments and financial distress of the State, to be given to the public when the time is come for their operations.

—The New York stock market is still weak and unsettled as to immediate tendency. This afternoon Rock Island was more in demand, and yesterday, the *Tribune* says, large purchases were made by parties in the interest of the managers of the road, who claim that the road is capable of producing as large an income as the Fort Wayne or Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. A large short interest has been made in the stocks and a dividend of 5 per cent is promised by the operators for an advance. Ohio and Mississippi gave way in the afternoon to 31¾ and was weak, under the supposition that the Erie Company in securing an other connection with St. Louis have defeated the last hope of the road for revived business, the receipts have been steadily falling off during the past year.

The following table, made up from 2dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 25, 1869.	10	10	11	12	1	2:30,	4
	A M	A M	A M	M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	196¾	197¼	198¼	198¼	198¼	198¼	198¼
Hudson River							
Harlem		130¼					
Reading	95	95¼	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Michigan Central		135					
Michigan Southern	105¾	106	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Illinois Central		144					143¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	104	104¼		104	104	104	103¾
Fort Wayne	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Chicago and Northwestern	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do preferred	93	93¼	93	93	93	93	93¼
Rock Island	113¾	114	114	114	114	114	114
Toledo and Wabash		87¾					87¾
Toledo and Wabash, pref		102					
Chicago and Alton		158					158
St. Paul		87¾					87¾
St. Paul, preferred		113					
Ohio and Mississippi		31¾					31¾
Pacific Mail		79¾					80¼
Western Union Telegraph		37¾					38¼
Adams Express		57					56¾
Merchants Union Express		19					19
American M. U. Express							37¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.		187					187
United States Express		64					64¼
Gold	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾

*Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¼	200⅝	⅜	...
Hudson River	130	130¾	¾	...
Harlem	150	150	...	...
Reading	95¾	95¾	...	...
Mich. Central	128	128	...	...
Mich Southern	106¼	106¾	½	...
Illinois Central	139½	139½	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	103	103½	½	...
Fort Wayne	149¾	149¾	...	...
Chicago North.	85	85¼	...	...
do preferred	95¾	95¾	...	...
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	83	83¼	¼	...
do, preferred	84	84	...	...
Chicago and Alton	156	157	2	...
St. Paul	78¾	78¾	¼	...
do preferred	107	107	...	...
Ohio and Miss	31½	31¾	¼	...
Pacific Mail	79¾	80¼	½	...
Western U. Tel	37¾	38	¼	...
Adams Express	57	56¾	...	¼
Merch's U. Express	19	19	...	...
American M. U. Ex	37¾	37¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	187	187	...	...
United States Ex	64	64¼	¼	...
Gold	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 25, 1869. }

Trade in our general markets continues quiet and dull. There is very little enquiry for goods of any kind. Flour is dull and but little doing in grain. Bacon is in moderate request but prices are firm. The changes to be noted will be found annexed, and are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise quoted:

APPLES—Market dull at prices ranging from $1 25@2 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BLACKBERRIES—Market well supplied at 90c @$1 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—Sales of pure at 40c, and mixed with grease at 38c ₱ lb.

BONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Market very dull on account of large receipts. Sales from store at 75c@$1 ₱ bbl, and by the bushel at 40@50c. Sales of Jersey sweets at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—Prices are lower as sales were made at prices ranging from $1 25@2 00 ₱ box, as to quality.

PLUMS—Sales at $2 50@3 75 per bushel.

PEARS—We quote at $3 ₱ bbl for choice.

ONIONS—Market dull at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—Very dull at 50@60c ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Receipts goods and market dull, but demand fair for choice roll and tub butter; commands 22@23c ₱ lb readily; other grades are dull and nominal in price.

EGGS—Receipts of choice light and in fair request at 18@19c ₱ dozen.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

HAY—Dull at $13@18 00 ₱ ton for new crop, from country wagons.

CANNON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in small way.

HANDY, LAMB, etc.—Market firm with a fair demand. Shoulders 18½c; rib sides 18@c; clear sides 19½c; sugar cured hams 23½c; dried beef 23½c.

LIME—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 50.

LARD OIL—Market steady and firm. We quote lard in barrels 72c, and lard in buckets 75c.

MESS PORK—$34 00 ₱ barrel.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens by the coop at 50@55 ₱ package; old fowls are comparatively nominal. Barley dull at $1@1 25 for fair to prime.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 26, 1869. }

The crude oil market yesterday was quiet and unchanged, especially in early deliveries. Refined was firm, but there was no disposition to operate on the part of buyers. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls S O, August, at	31½c
2,500 bbls B O, all year, at	15½c
500 bbls B O, all year, at	15½c
1,500 bbls in bulk boats, at	15½c

Sellers' option all year is quoted nominally at 14½c.

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls August	31¾c
500 bbls September at	29½c
500 bbls B O, all year, at	30c
500 bbls B O, October, at	30@31 ₱ bbl.
2,000 bbls fall November, at	30@31 ₱ bbl.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other refineries are reported to be negotiating for a suspension of refining for the present, as the market is a decline in crude (which is not probable), or an advance in refined. There is at present no margin for refining, and we should not be surprised to hear of the refineries in Cleveland, Pittsburgh and several other points being closed before the end of the month.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 25—Closing 24th: crude dull and nominal at 14½@15c; bbls 40@42c; refined quiet at 31½c.

NEW YORK, August 25, 11:55 M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

PETROLEUM, August 25, 12 M.—Market quiet and some finger prices have advanced to 85 @.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 25, 12:00 M.—Market dull but steady at 31.

SHAMBURG, August 25, 12:00 M.—Market dull and quiet; sales at 29 @ 30c @ bbl.

OIL CITY, August 25, 1:00 P. M.—Market firm; held at $8 bbl; no buyers.

TITUSVILLE, August 25, 1:30 P. M.—Market dull and quiet; no sales as yet at $5 @.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 25, 1:35 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; holders ask an advance of 5@10c from yesterday; prices upper road $5 35@5 40; lower road $5 00@5 05; oil city $5 30@5 95. We can quote no sales yet.

NEW YORK, August 25, 2 P. M.—Market quiet but firm at 16½@16¾c, and 32½ for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 3 P. M.—Market steady; crude 29½c; refined 32½c. Sales of crude at 29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 3:20 P. M.—Crude 29½c; refined 32½c.

NEW YORK, August 25, 3:20 P. M.—London, August 25, 11:30 A. M.—Refined, 32½; Spirits, 83d; Antwerp, 59½ francs.

NEW YORK, August 25, 3:20 P. M.—London, August 25, 9 P. M.—Refined and Spirits unchanged. Antwerp, 59½ francs.

OIL CITY, August 25, 12 M.—Market quiet at $5 @$5 85.

TITUSVILLE, August 25.—Crude $4 95 and quiet.

TITUSVILLE, August 25.—Market quiet but advancing at $5 00@5 45 on upper road, and $5 55 @5 90 on lower road.

TIDIOUTE, August 25, 1:15 P. M.—Market quiet; sales 2,000 bbls in tanks at $5 @5 25.

Oil Receipts per the Pennsylvania Rail. R. Oil Line.

Citizen's Oil Works..... 500 Waring & King..... 480
Young Oil Works..... 320 Forsythe Bros..... 150
Heber Bros..... 240 Jas. Wilkins..... 160
J. Spear..... 500
Total..... 2,350

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Lyons & Co, 878 bbls ref to W F Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 250 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
W Sayers & Co, 217 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined..... 1,345 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 592 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Penn Square, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par selling and ⅛@⅛ discount buying.

FLOUR—Very dull at $5 50@7 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Less active and No. 1 declined 1@2c no transactions. No. 2 declined 2@3c; sales at $1 30@1 31, closing at $1 31@1 31½; market this afternoon irregular; No. 2 held at $1 34 seller August; $1 29½ bid seller September.

CORN—No. 2 steady and firm at 80½@80c, closing at 80c; rejected less active and ½@1c lower; sales at 79@ 80c; closing at 79@79c; this afternoon market firm; No. 2 87½c seller August, and 87c seller September.

OATS—More active and ½@1c lower; sales at 44@ 44½c, closing unchanged.

RYE—Irregular and 1@2c higher; sales of No. 2 at 92@93c; rejected at 86@87c, closing easier with sellers of No. 2 at 90c.

BARLEY—Very quiet and firm, closing at $1 15 for No.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominally 1c lower; sales at $1 18@1 20, closing at $1 18 for new.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and active at 13½@14c for common to prime Cobs.

PROVISIONS—Mess active. Mess pork steady at $33 75, cash. Lard nominal at 19@19½c. Shoulders steady at 15½@15¾c. Hams steady at 19@19½c; short rib sides 18½@18¾c; short clear sides 19½@19¾c; sugar cured hams 23½@24c; dried beef 23@23½c.

CATTLE—More active and firm at $4 25@5 60 for fair to extra cows; $5 80@6 00 for light to medium; $6 00@7 00 for good to choice. Extra smooth shipping steers.

HOGS—Quiet at $6 75@9 00 for common; $9 10@9 40 for fair to medium; $9 50@9 75 for good to choice.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Tobacco unchanged for good qualities. Cotton nominal at 32c. Hemp quiet, with sales of 100 tons delivered at $150@155 gold. Hay easy, but not lower; choice upper sold at $20@21; No 2 do do, $16@18; No 1 do do, $14@15; No 2 do do, $12@13. Flour dull and unchanged; fine $8 75; choice $9 50@10 00; medium flour has been sold for Liverpool account the past three weeks, but the demand has now ceased. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; No 2 red $1 36@1 37; No 3 do do in market; No 2 red fall $1 39@1 48; No. 1 do $1 20@1 25; choice $1 40@1 45. Corn firmer at 72@73c for choice white $1 20@1 40. Oats firmer at 52@53c for choice white; sales at 49@50c. Rye dull and unchanged; no transactions and no figures can be given. Petroleum—some inquiry from the west, but held active; held at 29@30c for refined; crude dull at 26@ 29.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—Flour very dull and weak. Wheat dull and heavy; prime to choice red, $1 40@1 45; fair to good, $1 36@1 39; white $1 38@1 50; sales nearly at $1 38. Corn less active and lower; mixed western $1 04@1 06; sales quiet; new mixed 93@95c. Provisions firmer. Whisky steady; wood $1 15; iron $1 27.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Petroleum steady; crude 29c; refined 32½c. Flour dull and scarce. Wheat dull; red $1 30@1 36; white $1 38@1 50; sales nearly at $1 38. Corn less active and lower; mixed western $1 04@1 06; sales quiet; new mixed 93@95c. Provisions firmer. Whisky steady; wood $1 15; iron $1 27.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—Bagging 24½@25c. Flour—Superfine $ 00@ 00. Leaf tobacco firm; sales 18 hhds at $6 00@12 00 for lugs; $12 00@18 00 for leaf. Corn $4 00@4 00. Bacon—shoulders 16½@16¾c; clear sides 19½@19¾c; hams 23@23½c. Hams—sugar cured 23c; canvy do 23½c. Lard 20@20½c. Whisky steady at $1 20@1 21.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Cotton steady; new middling 32½c; receipts 19 bales; exports none; the first crop sale sold to-day for 28c; 3 bales of new crop arrived this morning. Corn scarce. Oats 90@95c. Hay $20@22 00. Bran $17@18 00. Wheat $1 10@1 35; bees-wax 31@35. Bacon firm and in demand; shoulders 16½@16¾c; clear sides 19½@19¾c; sugar cured hams 23½@24c; dried beef 23½c.

TRADE MARK

Dithridge's

FIRE-PROOF

LAMP

CHIMNEYS.

LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO.,

Roll Turners and General Founders,

SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Made, Turned and Polished. Pinions, Housings, Shears, Squeezers, Rotary and Lever

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Flour unchanged; family $8 50@9 00. Wheat dull but held more firmly; red $1 20@1 25; white $1 40@1 45. Corn scarce and held at $1 00@1 05. Oats dull at 48@50c. Rye $1 05@ 1 15 and 2 cars. Tobacco in good demand; sales 222 hhds at 5½@12c. Whisky in fair demand at $1 26. Provisions quiet and unchanged; the demand has been very light and nothing done worthy of note. Lard oil $1 02@1 05. Linseed 90@95c. Petroleum quiet; crude 15½@16c; refined 32c. Lard dull at 18½@19c. Coffee quiet at 19½@20c. Butter in fair demand at 20@25c. Receipts of live hogs 1,000; active for Western Reserve, and 15@15½c for city trade. Sales 1,000 at 8½@9c. Exchange ¾ discount buying.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower and in active demand; over 60,000 bush changed hands at $1 34 for No. 1 red winter on spot; $1 36@1 37 for No. 2 red; $1 33@1 34 for No. 1 seller August; $1 30@1 31 for No. 2 seller August. Corn—sales done nominally 2c lower; held at 86c for No. 1 mixed; 84c for No. 2 do. Oats dull and lower; light sales at 56c for No. 1. Rye quiet and unchanged. No. 1 held at $1 04 @ 1 06. No. 2 do at 96c. Barley has commenced to come forward, but no transactions and no figures can be given. Petroleum—some inquiry from the west, but held active; held at 29@30c for refined; crude dull at 26 @.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 25, 2 P. M.—Market quiet but firm at 16½@16¾c, and 32½ for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 3 P. M.—Market steady; crude 29c; refined 32½c. Flour dull and scarce. Wheat dull; red $1 30@1 36; white $1 38@1 50; sales nearly at $1 38. Corn less active and lower; mixed western $1 04@1 06; sales quiet; new mixed 93@95c. Provisions firmer. Whisky steady; wood $1 15; iron $1 27.

NEW YORK, August 25, 3:20 P. M.—London, August 25, 9 P. M.—Refined and Spirits unchanged. Antwerp, 59½ francs.

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Citizen's Oil Works..... 500 Waring & King..... 480
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J. Spear..... 500
Total..... 2,350

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Total Shipments Refined..... 1,345 bbls

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MEMPHIS, August 25.—Cotton steady; new middling 32½c; receipts 19 bales; exports none; the first crop sale sold to-day for 28c; 3 bales of new crop arrived this morning. Corn scarce. Oats 90@95c. Hay $20@22 00. Bran $17@18 00. Wheat $1 10@1 35; bees-wax 31@35. Bacon firm and in demand; shoulders 16½@16¾c; clear sides 19½@19¾c; sugar cured hams 23½@24c; dried beef 23½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Print cloths and dry goods market continues fairly active and prices generally steady at 18½@16c for 8-4 heavy brown sheetings; 13½@14½c for 7-8 do; 20@22c for 4-4 colored cambrics; 24c for Allmores and persian cloths; 25c for 3-4 colored alpacas, and 26@27c for Amoskeag proved cotton flannels.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat $1 28 for No. 1; $1 20½ for No. 2. Oats 46c for No. 2. Corn and barley nominal. Rye quietly nominal. Barley dull at $1@1 25 for fair to prime.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 25.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 42½; No. 1 red $1 37½; No. 2 do $1 32, No. 3 do $1 24; amber $1 37½. Corn dull and heavy; No. 1 59c; No. 2 49c. Oats dull; No. 1 44c; No. 2 43c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 25.—Wheat heavy and 2@3c lower; extra white $1 50; No. 1 do $1 39@1 40; regular $1 29@ 1 30. Corn $3 00.—Oats—new 38.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133⅝.

NEW YORK, August 25—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 ₱ cent., chiefly at 6.

EXCHANGE.

Quiet at 109¼@109⅝.

GOLD.

Opened at 133¾, declined to 132⅝, advanced to 133⅝, and closed at 133⅜. Carrying rates 2@3 ₱ cent. Clearances $120,000,000. The Sub-Treasury to-day only paid out $83,730 on account of bond purchases, and increased their California transfers by $1,000 000, gold.

GOVERNMENTS.

Market strong and advanced after the Treasury awards. The supply offering is light. The Assistant Treasurer will to-morrow make the regular sinking fund purchase of $1,000,000. Coupons 81, 123@124; do 6's, 122@122¼; do 5's, 121¼@122; do 10 '65, 121¾@122; do new, 120¾@120¾; do 67, 120¼@121; do 68, 120¾@ 121¾; 10-40's, 113¾@114. The sub-Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 119 20-100@119 60-100.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris, 86¾; old Tennessees, 60; new, 59; old North Carolinas, 55¾; new, 49¾.

Irregular during the day, but on the whole active and higher. Central sold up to 202¾, Hudson to 151, Northwestern to 84¾ for common, and 93¾ for preferred. Pacific Mail, which had risen to 79¾, rose to 80¾. The mart is finally left off from the highest rates, but closed firm though unsettled.

BANK STOCKS.

Canton 87; Cumberland 38; Western Union 27¾; Quicksilver 43¾; Mariposa 12½; do preferred 31¼; Pacific Mail 80¾; Adams Express 51; Wells Fargo 18¾; American 67¾; United States 64¼; Central 199¾; New York Central 203¾; Harlem 130, Hudson 137¾; Reading 95¾; Erie 28¾; Michigan Central 128; Michigan Southern 106¼; Illinois Central 139¾; Cleveland 103¾; Northwestern 83¾; do preferred 95¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 150; Rock Island 114; Fort Wayne 149¾; do preferred 92; Toledo and Wabash 83¾; do preferred 84; Fort Wayne 86¾; Terre Haute 45; do preferred 58; Chicago and Alton, 158; do preferred 108; Ohio and Mississippi 31¾; Indiana 102; St. Joseph 12¾. The sales of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Terre Haute and the Rock Island guaranteed shares under the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Central.

MINING SHARES

Quiet. Smith & Parmelee $2 75, Gregory $2. Boston prices—Copper Falls 9, Franklin 13¾, Quincy 75.

SUB-TREASURY balances $61,422,472.

Exports for the week, except specie, $5,581,238.

The *Express* announces the suspension of the old and respectable jobbing firm of Starin & Floyd. With a view to the protection of its creditors the firm has made an assignment to Samuel Edmonson.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 25—Cotton dull and ⅛c lower; sales 850 bales at 34¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 12,250 bbls; opened dull and closed a shade easier; sales 7,500 bbls at $5 75@6 25 for superfine State and Western, $6 60@7 00 for extra State, $6 80@ 7 20 for extra Western; $7 25@7 60 for white wheat extra; $6 70@7 25 for round hoop Ohio; $7 00@8 00 for extra St. Louis, $8 00@10 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 300 bbls at $5 90@6 65. Corn meal scarce, sales 200 bbls. Southern, including Brandywine, at $6 25@6 60. Whisky lower; sales 150 bbls Western at $1 24@1 25 for free. Receipts of wheat 15,000 bushels; exports 10,000 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels at $1 38@1 41 for No. 2 spring; $1 42@1 45 for No. 1 do; $1 42@1 46 for No. 2 winter red; $1 46@1 48 for winter red and amber western; $1 60@1 65@ for soft winter western; $1 60@1 65 for white Genesee; $1 36@1 37 for amber western; $1 30@1 35 for No. 2 red. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Receipts of corn 8,000 bushels; exports none; sales 40,000 bush at 89c@$1 00 for unsound; $1 00@1 02 for sound; $1 03@1 04 for yellow; $1 04@1 05 for white; $1 05@1 06 for mixed western; $1 06@1 12½ for white western. Oats—receipts 6,000 bush; sales 20,000 bush at 90c@$1 00 for unsound; $1 00@1 02 for sound; $1 03@1 04 for white. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls at $33 75@34 00 for new mess, cash; $32 50@32 75 for new prime, cash; $32 50 for old do; $27 75@ 28 00 for prime, and $30@30 50 for prime mess; closed steady; sales of 125 bbls. Beef hams quiet; sales of 80 bbls at $29@30 00. Cut meats quiet and firm; sales of 140 pkgs at 18¾@19c for shoulders, and 19@19c for hams. Bacon—sales of 125 bbls at 17@17½c. Lard steady and quiet; sales of 425 tcs at 17¾@18c for common and 19@19¾c for prime; rendered, also, 200 tcs steam, buyer Sept, at 19½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady at 12@ 16c. Sheathing copper 32c; ingot do rather more active and steady at 30c for Lake; spelter 8½c; steel quiet and firm at $38@42 for Scotch, $30 for American. Tallow firm at $@9 00 for refined English and 8½@8¾c for refined Brandywine. Rice quiet and steady. Naval stores quiet and unchanged. Rosin quiet and steady at $2 50@2 55 for strained. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 15½c; refined 32c. Coffee quiet at 19½@20c. Sugar—sales of 1,200 hhds at 9¾@10¼c for fair to prime refining; 10¼@10½c for centrifugal; 10¾@11c for fair to good refining; 11¼@11½c for prime to choice do. Molasses quiet and steady; sales of 125 bbls at 32@33c for Cuba, 35@36c for Muscovado, and 40@42c for Porto Rico. Freights to Liverpool more active; shipments limited; cotton 7-16d per steam, and 9-16@¾d per sail; grain 7d per steam, and 1,000 bbls flour at 2s 7½d per steam.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat steady with a fair export demand. Rye nominal. Corn dull and heavy. Oats quiet and steady. Western, the latter an extreme. Corn quiet at 85@ 91 c@ for mixed western; 87@92 for white western. Pork nominal at $32 75@32 75 for mess. Beef is nominal and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard quiet at 19@19¼c for fair to prime steam. Tiges dull at 20@22c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 24—Beeves 5c higher and sell readily; 1,950 arrived, 1,750 Texans among them but several fine droves of Kentucky durhams were in sale. Prices ranged from 12 to 16c, with somewhat fine sales of fat cattle at 15@16c and only thin lots were lower; sales of 1,750 at 9@16c, the latter for a few averaged 19¼c; another drove of 5 owt, sold at 19@19½c; 60 Illinois 7 owt, at 17½; 2 cars Illinois 7 owt, at 17c; 67 do.

Sheep and lambs are doing better under light arrivals of 2,750 in a morning sheep selling at 7½ to 8½c, and lambs 9@9½c; 1,000 more held over by the brokers at 5½c. A car Indiana, 93 lbs, 8½c, and some 10 lb dandies, 9c. A car fine, 88 lbs, 8½c; 2 decks, 9@9½c; 60 lbs; muttons at 7½c.

Hogs weak at 12¾@12¾c for dressed; arrivals 5,000.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.

We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT, and making our

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee.

The Union Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Common Pleas court room.

A motion was adopted that six members of the Committee should constitute a quorum for business.

Messrs. W. H. McCleary and John H. Jones were elected as members of the Committee.

The Committee on Documents was relieved from the duty of preparing a circular relative to the Registry law, and the matter was referred to the Secretaries.

The Committee on Speakers reported that the services of Gov. Morton had been secured for the ratification meeting to be held in this city on Sept. 23d.

Messrs. James H. Murray, George Wilson, N. P. Reed, H. C. Mackrell and Chas. Feeney were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the reception of Gov. Morton, on the evening of the ratification meeting.

The matter of procuring music for the ratification meeting was referred to the Committee on Attendance.

Mr. N. P. Reed was added to the Committee on Printing.

The Secretaries were instructed to have the Vigilance Committees for the Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards, Pittsburgh; the Fifth ward, Allegheny; Union borough and Scott township, published—these districts having been omitted from the general list, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Vigilance Committee for Scott township.

T. M. Bayne, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the Republican voters of Allegheny county the necessity of promptly registering their names with vigor, and that one meeting at least be held in every borough and township during at the earliest convenient time after the ratification meeting at City Hall on the 2d of September next.

On motion, N. P. Reed was appointed Secretary of the Committee on Printing.

On motion the Committee on Printing was instructed to confer with the *Dispatch* as to whether that paper will print for the County Executive Committee on the same terms as the Republican county papers generally.

On motion adjourned.

Probable Identity.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the unknown man killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wilkinsburgh on Monday night, met at Esquire Davidson's office yesterday afternoon and continued their investigations. No word of a conclusion had been received from the Coroner at last accounts. In this connection, however, we may state that Mr. McVay, of the firm of McVay, Walker & Co., car builders at Braddock's Fields, called at the Coroner's office last evening, for the purpose of examining the effects found on the deceased, and also his clothing. Mr. McVay stated that he supposed the body was that of Edward Taylor, who had been working for him for about two years past. Sometime since he was transferred to a car factory in this same firm, at Mansfield, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, and about four weeks ago he married a Miss Sallie Moore, of Port Perry. On Saturday night last he returned from Mansfield to Port Perry and remained there over Sunday. Monday morning, he came to the city with the intending to go to Mansfield. Nothing more was known of him until yesterday morning, when the news came from Mansfield, informed Mr. McVay that he had not been there since Saturday last. The foreman of the shop then spoke of the man above accident, and Mr. McVay, after calling on the family and ascertaining the description of his clothing and effects, came to town last evening for the purpose stated. Mr. McVay was informed that a beveled square marked "R. M. M." a bundle and a letter had been found in his possession. The bevel square belonged to the foreman of the works at Braddock's, and the letter, loaned to Taylor, and the letter, as we recollect, was addressed to Miss Sallie Moore. The bundle is said to have contained but little, if any, as is scarcely a doubt but what the deceased is the man referred to.

Canning Fruits.

As this is one of the most plentiful seasons for fruits, vegetables and berries, which we have had for several years, almost every family is engaged in canning and preserving their supplies for the winter and ensuing year. There is an immense demand for cans, jars and jugs, of every description, and dealers in these articles are reaping a harvest. Valuable improvements have been made of late years in the manufacture of glass cans, and they are now sold at such reasonable rates that the poorest families can afford to purchase them. Glass jars, glazed on the inside, and sold as low as two dollars per dozen (gallons), are much used for putting up tomatoes. Nearly every housewife understands the method of putting up fruits, but many persons make a mistake in not using their tin cans for acid fruits, after the "tinning" has worn off on the inside. Cans in this condition should not be used for tomatoes, blackberries, rhubarb, tart apples, etc., as they in part a disagreeable taste to the contents, and often render them unfit for use. Pears, peaches, huckleberries and other berries, which are not so strongly acid, may be safely put in tin cans that have been used one, two or even three years, provided the cans have been well taken care of, and not allowed to rust. When the inside is rusty, and shows the tin to be imperfect, it is unsafe to use the cans for any article, and the better plan would be to throw them away and purchase new ones. Those who have the means may find it profitable to lay in a double supply, as the probability is that fruits and vegetables will not be so abundant and cheap next year. If the cans are good, and the fruit put up in proper condition, it will keep so as to taste as fresh and palatable the second year as the first. Housekeepers have not had so favorable an opportunity for several years past of securing their winter supplies of these articles, and they will doubtless improve it to the extent of their abilities.

Alleged Robber Arrested.

Officer James Gormley, on duty on Cliff street, Eleventh ward, yesterday morning at four o'clock arrested a young man named John McHenry for robbing the dwelling of Mrs. P. Meskimmen, No. 233 Bedford avenue. The house was entered through a basement window in the rear, and two coats, a velvet vest, a pair of black pantaloons, a silk hat, a shirt and a pair of boots carried off. The family of Mr. Meskimmen are away in the country, and that gentleman is boarding in the vicinity of his house. Yesterday morning it was ascertained that the prisoner had on the stolen boots, shirt and one of the coats, and the other articles, except the hat were in a bundle found by officer Gormley. Information for larceny was made against the prisoner, and he awaits a hearing.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending August 24, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 93,948—Base Burning Stove; M. R. Barr and Wm. J. Black, Erie.

No. 93,952—Apparatus for Removing Benzine from Hydro Carbons; H. J. Burg, Butler.

No. 93,990—Pump; M. C. Hawkins, Edinborough.

No. 94,020—Spring Bed Bottom; Joseph Moore, Tarentum.

RUNAWAY.—About ten o'clock last evening, a horse attached to a buggy, which was left unhitched on Market street, took fright and ran off. Several persons endeavored to stop the runaway as he passed up Fifth avenue, but they did not succeed, and the horse turned the corner of Smithfield street and dashed down that thoroughfare at a terrible rate. The large crowd who followed were surprised to see him run into the livery stable of McClurg & Bro., where we repaired to ascertain what damage had been done. There was none that we could discover, but a very narrow escape was made by two persons who happened to be in the stable. The horse belonged there, and was soon unhitched and placed in his stall.

THE LONDON FIREMAN.—Captain E. M. Shaw, commander of the London Fire Brigade, whose contemplated visit to this city for the purpose of inspecting the working of our fire department, was noticed yesterday, will arrive here at nine o'clock this morning, by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had first intended to go on West and stop here on his return, but by a dispatch sent to the Chief Engineer of this city last evening, it seems he has changed his mind. He requested the Chief to have matters arranged in such a manner as to enable him to thoroughly examine our system. A committee from the members of the department will receive Mr. Shaw on his arrival.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED LADY.—Mrs. Lizzie Swank, wife of Thomas Swank, Esq., editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, died yesterday morning, at the residence of her father, Mr. James Hamilton, Sandusky street, Allegheny. Mrs. Swank was a most worthy and estimable woman, and her death will be deeply lamented by many friends and acquaintances. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at five o'clock, from her late residence, to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery. Mrs. Swank's disease was consumption, and her death was not unexpected, as she had been gradually sinking for several months.

SCULL RACE.—Two young men, one the son of a grocer in the Diamond, and the other the bookkeeper in the store, have arranged to row a single scull race on the Allegheny river, between the Hand and St. Clair street bridges, on on Friday evening, at half past six o'clock, the losing man to pay for the supper for the entire party interested in the race. Neither one of the gentlemen ever sat in a row-boat, and "fouls" of course are anticipated. The supper ought to be purchased before the contest shall start, as they will need something to nourish them, and may not come back in time to have the supper that night.

AN ITALIAN ROW.—That portion of Italy domiciled in Virgin alley, was disturbed yesterday by the indecorous conduct of one Charles Stine, who so annoyed Mrs. Mary Martina, as to cause her husband and others to interfere in order to preserve the peace and protect Mrs. Martina. Stine could not be quieted, however, and officers had to be called to arrest him. He was taken before Mayor Brush and after a hearing, was held for twenty days. His closing remark when he left the Mayor's office was to the effect that he would like to have a "hundred days" in jail.

UNION CHARITY CLUB PIC-NIC.—The picnic of the Union Charity Club at Monitor Grove, yesterday, was one of the most pleasant ever held by the Club. The attendance, although not quite as large as on former occasions, was very fair, and a very agreeable time was spent. Nearly all the pioneers attended in carriages, very few resorting to the trains.

WILLARD SCHOOL.—The next session of Willard School, No. 28 Sixth street, Professor Isaac W. Kountz, Principal, will commence on Wednesday, September 1st, and continue for twenty-four weeks. The advantages of this thorough and complete, and parents and guardians can find no better school anywhere. See card elsewhere.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At six minutes past five o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given for box 12, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenues, the occasion for the alarm being a small fire in the second story of McClintock's drug store. The engines of the first district answered the call promptly, but did not go into service. The loss was trifling.

DUQUESNE GREYS.—Captain Merrit Batchelor, of the Allegheny Greys, has received orders from Governor Geary, to hold an election for officers for the Duquesne Greys, this evening, at the Second ward station house. The latter, second story Third National Bank Building, corner Wood street and Virgin alley.

PERSONAL.—George B. Denny, Esq., of the Cincinnati *Times*, an influential and widely circulated journal, is in the city, for the purpose of soliciting advertisements for that paper. Mr. Denny will call upon a number of our principal manufacturers and merchants to-day.

TIME OF MEETING CHANGED.—The time of the regular weekly meetings of the Duquesne Greys, as been changed from Tuesday evening to Thursday. A meeting will be held this evening.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Third Day's Proceedings—Resolutions, Lectures, &c.

The Pittsburgh Teachers Institute met at half-past nine o'clock, at the Raisin School House, and after music, Miss King delivered a lecture on the subject of Drawing.

Mr. Burtt offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the election for Committee on Permanent Certificates be held on Thursday, between nine and ten o'clock P. M., and that the election officers be Inspectors, Mr. Cameron and Miss McCraight. Return Inspectors, Mr. Patterson and Miss Davis.

Resolved, That we recommend that, inasmuch as four stated meetings of this Institute, during the year, are provided for, that no meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Association be held.

A drill in gymnastics, under the direction of Mr. Fox, was then held, after which R. H. Fulton, of Liberty district, delivered a carefully prepared address on the subject "How to teach children to think."

A humorous lecture on grammar was delivered by Prof. Jones, of Erie, upon the conclusion of which the Institute adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute reassembled at half-past one o'clock, and was opened by a song entitled "On the Ocean."

Prof. Burtt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the public school services of this city have been of such a character, the vacation including Saturday's are not necessary for instructing and training, and is, therefore, their duty to attend such Teachers' Institutes as may be held by the authority of the City Superintendent during vacation, for the benefit of the teacher's, and that we request the Superintendent to favorably consider such action as will clearly define the duty of teachers in this respect. Referred.

Prof. Lucky said he was not the originator of the Central Board of Education to over-tax the teacher's in order to compel them to attend institutes, but it was his opinion that they could all attend Institutes like that now being held with profit.

Mr. L. H. Eaton delivered a lecture on geography and methods of teaching it to children. Geography was generally considered as an uninteresting study. Every means should be used to instruct children in it, and perseverance and patience was necessary. Very good geographies could be made by the outline map alone; the map could be used in connection with the book. The teacher could pass over the map of Europe, pointing out the mountains and larger bodies of water, and after the scholars had learned them pretty well they could recite in concert, and then the scholars should be required to point out the localities on the map. In regard to the matter of naming a thing, it was a point that should be provided for at the commencement of a study of geography, and the scholar should by every possible means be induced to practice drawing on the slate, and its taste in that direction was manifested, the pupil should be encouraged to paint the maps in colors.

Mr. Kelly followed in the discussion of the question. He thought it was necessary that the teacher should be familiar with all the general news of the day in regard to different localities, and this would render the study interesting to the pupil.

The Institute here took a recess of five minutes.

An exercise in light gymnastics was conducted by Prof. W. W. Fox.

Miss Anna F. Randall, of Oswego, N. Y., was introduced and read the Relief of Lucknow, by Gilmore.

Mrs. Randall then delivered a lecture on Object Teaching, of half hour in length, illustrating the subject in a clear and common manner.

Rev. Mr. Evans read the poem "Roger and I" in an excellent manner.

The roll was called by the Secretary.

The Institute joined in singing the hymn commencing

"Nearer my God, Thee."

Mrs. Randall conducted an exercise in elocution.

The Institute then took a brief course in gymnastics under the leadership of Prof. Fox.

Miss Grace King gave a lesson in drawing, after which the Institute adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

The Institute reassembled at eight o'clock and was opened by singing the song:

"When the green leaves come again, my love,"

Prof. Luckey opened the discussion of the question, "How should morals and manners be taught in public schools?" It was one of the most difficult things that the teacher had to do, to inculcate the great leading principles of morality without running into the dogmas of the theologian. All sectarianism should be avoided, and even in the reading of the Scriptures, which should prevail in all schools, such chapters should be selected as formed the basis of all good government. Children could be taught also by stories. Dealing with manners was a thing in which it was difficult to lay down any principles. But the pupils should be taught obedience and coutesy to one another. Let the pupils be taught to treat each as one they might treat with advantage.

The Quarterite Club then sang "The Dawning of the Better Day."

Prof. Burtt resumed the discussion, saying that there was a most difficult question than the question of moral and religious training in schools. All agreed that there should be religious training in schools, but there was much opposition to sectarianism. Some people were opposed to public prayer. Should their opinions be offended by the teachers introducing public prayer? If there were public prayers by the school teacher, they should be carefully written. Could not the Lord's Prayer be used? As an objection against this, there were a large number of Hebrews in the city, and they would object to have their children taught the Lord's Prayer. Could not enough religious instruction be given by the ministers outside of school hours? The speaker believed that the keeping of King James's translation of the Bible in our common schools was an insult to our Catholic population. A certain amount of time could be set apart for securing children how to do right. It would be well to have the first hour in the day set apart for this. By illustrating the lessons to the children by stories much good could be accomplished. A text book on morals could be carefully prepared and used in schools.

Mr. Allison hoped the members of the Institute would express their opinions freely, as this was an important question. We deplored the prevalence of immorality in the world, yet this immorality sprung up in consequence of a lack of proper early moral instruction. The question was, shall we use the Bible as an infallible book for instructing morals in our public schools or should we substitute doctrines of men. We would acquiesce to the feelings of our fellow men, but he would not sacrifice great principles which lay at the base of our Christian civilization.

The Quarterite Club then sang "Beautiful Bells."

Rev. Alex. Clark was called upon and said this was a question of great public importance, as our public schools were in lands of Bibles it would better to still maintain the old standard. When we reflected that the Bible was the accepted centre of truth, it would be better to still continue its use as a text book of morals in our public schools. King James Bible had come down from learned scholars. The Catholic Bible was somewhat different. Perhaps a compromise between the two could be made. He thought there could be no reasonable objection urged by a Hebrew against the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. Kelly thought the Bible could be used in our public schools without producing any discovery.

Mrs. Randall and Rev. Mr. Evans read an exercise entitled "Lazy Daisie," which was well received.

Miss Randall then read the poem "Somebody's Darling," and recited an Irish poem. The lady was very deservedly applauded.

The Institution then adjourned by singing the Long Meter Doxology.

To-morrow evening an elocutionary entertainment will be given for the benefit of Mrs. Anna Randall, of Oswego, N. Y. This lady is an accomplished elocutionist, and as Rev. W. W. Evans will also read several pieces during the evening, an interesting and profitable entertainment can safely be anticipated.

Tragedy in Washington County.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., as a party were returning from the camp meeting at Monongahela City, while going up the south fork of Maple creek, about a half mile below Mr. Jos. Beazell's, their attention was attracted by a singular and very offensive smell A search resulted in the finding of a body of a bay horse, fully equipped, having on saddle and bridle, and nearly entirely decomposed. The horse's throat was cut, and he appeared to have been led under a low bridge before being killed. The horse belonged to one in the vicinity, and this circumstance, connected with another related by Mr. Beazell, gave rise to the belief that a murder had been committed. Mrr. Beazell stated on the 27th of July he was crossing the bridge which he observed a horse tied at either side of it, and that there had just been a shower, and the ground there took place, but she became frightened at this point and rode quickly home. Search was made, and on the afternoon of the 23d inst., as we are informed by a gentleman who came from Monongahela City yesterday, the body of an unknown man, with his throat cut from ear to ear, was found in the creek near the bridge referred to, which is in a deep hollow and a very dark and secluded place. We could not ascertain whether the weight is estimated or not, but it is highly probable that the man was murdered during the sacrifice referred to Mrs. Beazell on the 27th of July, as the body was very much decomposed when found.

A Ferocious Canine.

If the statement of Philip J. Sullivan is true, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, inasmuch as Phillip has sworn to the fact, Martin Brawdy of Oswego borough has in his possession a canine of a very ferocious aspect. Sullivan alleged in an information before Alderman McMasters yesterday that the aforesaid dog seized him by the leg and lacerated the flesh considerably, tearing a piece almost completely off. Sullivan, in order to defend himself, kicked savagely at the dog, when, as he further alleges, Jeremiah Dunn came out of Brawdy's house with a knife in his hand, and threatened to cut him in case he kicked at the dog again, and made at him with the avowed purpose, he thought, of doing so. Information for felonious assault and battery was made against Dunn, and warrants issued for the arrest of both parties.

RAILROAD CHANGES.—James Johnson, the efficient Cashier and Freight Agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has resigned, and Mr. W. W. C. Meredith, conductor of the Night Express train, appointed to fill the vacancy. Jacob Conner, conductor of the Soda Work Accommodation train, and, by the way, one of the most reliable men in the employ of the company, has taken charge of the Night Express, and Mr. Frank Connor, baggage master, has been promoted to the position left vacant by his brother, conductor of Accommodation train. Mr. Johnson, whose retirement occasioned these changes, carries with him the hearty good wishes of the officers of the road and the business community for his future success.

MORE RECRUITS.—Barney Gallagher was arrested by the police on Tuesday night for disorderly conduct and yesterday morning sent to the work house for thirty days by Mayor Brush. Falconer, the man committed to jail for fifteen days by Deputy Mayor Nicholson for disorderly conduct. His friends, fearful that he would be sent to the work house, subsequently paid the fine and had him released.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—Monday next is the day upon which this celebrated metropolitan company is to open in Allegheny city for a brief season of three days. The high reputation which this establishment has acquired in New York will doubtless attract a large public curiosity in regard to it to an unusual degree.

BOATING ACCIDENT.—Thos. Smithson, while rowing his scull boat on the Allegheny river, yesterday afternoon, was dumped into the water by the overfilling of his boat. He swam ashore and managed to drag his frail craft with him.

GAS IN THE OUTER WARDS.—A meeting of citizens residing on Fifth avenue, between Soho Run and Charlotte street, and also on Craft and Intersecting avenues, desiring to be furnished with city gas, will be held at the Oakland School House, this evening.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held in their respective chambers, City Buildings, this evening.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools will open on next Monday instead of Monday week, as has been supposed by many.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The Crops in Allegheny County—Grain, Fruit, Etc.—Excelsior Oats.

The Board of Managers of the County Agricultural Society held a meeting yesterday, and in the absence of other business indulged in an interesting chat generally.

Capt. John Young stated that in his neighborhood (Robinson and adjoining townships) the farmers had harvested the best crop of wheat and oats which they had gathered for ten years. The grass was also abundant, but owing to the rains it had not been cared in as good condition as usual. The corn was very promising, having made rapid growth since the hot weather set in, and being greatly stimulated by the recent rains. Potatoes were prolific, but there were symptoms of rot where the growth had been very rank. Peaches were very abundant, and the trees were breaking down with the weight of fruit. Pears were plentiful and fine. In his own orchard he removed every other pear early in the season to save his trees from being damaged, and the latter went over them again, removing a great many more, and still the weight is almost too much for the branches to bear. The peach and pear trees in many of the orchards will be much damaged by breakage. In the wheat lacking grain, fruit and vegetables into account, Capt. Young stated that he had raised such a plentiful season in twenty years. His grapes, however, were a comparative failure, except with his Creveling and Concord vines.

Mr. W. Patterson made some remarks in regard to the potato crop. He had tried several varieties, and found the yield good; but he was afraid of the rot appearing, owing to the early Rose. He planted quite a lot of this latter variety the first day of April, and contented but a single hill, from which he had obtained twenty-one potatoes, of good average size. Consequently other kinds could be carefully prepared and used in schools.

Capt. Young stated that he had planted three Early Rose potatoes, and his product from these three tubers would exceed half a bushel of splendid potatoes.

Judge Parke stated that he had nothing to report in regard to the grain or vegetables. As to grapes, he had pursued a different plan in his vineyard this season. Having adopted a system of thorough summer pruning, lopping off all extra wood, the fruit had a chance to ripen to light and air as possible. His Isabellas were very fine, much larger than ever before, and of a rich purple bloom.

Mr. Moses Chess stated that the vineyards in this vicinity all exhibited the same thrifty appearance, perhaps the Delaware and Hartford Prolific. The Isabella seemed to stand the season better than any other. His opinion was that the cold, backward spring, with the continual rains which fell while the vines were in bloom, preventing the fruit from "setting" properly.

Mr. John McKelvey (who represents the region between the rivers), stated that as soon as grain and grass were concerned he might adopt the remarks of Captain Young. As to grapes, a gentleman in his neighborhood had a young vineyard of one thousand vines, in the first year of bearing, which produced two hundred bushels. The vines are all Concord, trained on the Kniffin system.

Mr. McKelvey exhibited to the meeting a single stalk of Excelsior oats, which contained about three hundred and fifty grains. In addition to the stalk from the Patent office, though Gen. Negley sent eight quarts of seed, which he sowed on a little less than a sixth of an acre, and produced one dozen and three sheaves, which will yield one and a half bushels to the dozen—over eighteen bushels of grain from one peck of seed. He stated that after the grain had been threshed and weighed, he would prepare a report on the subject, and transmit it to the Patent office. He exhibited a few ears of Excelsior corn, similar to the Norway, and worthy the attention of progressive farmers.

Capt. Herriott, representing the south western section of the county, was very flattering according to the reports in his neighborhood. As an illustration, he stated that he had cut two hundred dozens of oats from a field of less than six acres, and as he bound the sheaves himself, he could form a fair idea of the yield—really large and heavy. The grain was well filled, and the straw was excellent in quality.

These reports, although encouraging, in the main with what we have all along heard from other sources, are nevertheless highly satisfactory and encouraging.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

DISORDERLY CASES.

Ned Henry, charged with disorderly conduct on oath of Margaret Shannon, was arrested by officer Rueh and has been before the Mayor, who fined him ten dollars and costs.

Patrick Tallent, for a similar offense, was sent to jail for ten days.

BOOKED FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Yesterday morning Eliza Dudley, a well known "frail," was arrested by officer Hamilton of the Watch, and began acting in a disorderly manner. She was allowed three minutes' time to leave the office, but only one was consumed in her departure as it was thought. Later in the afternoon she again came back to the office, while in a boisterous condition, and acted so outrageously that the Captain had to lock her up. She is booked for thirty days this morning.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Conrad Gearing was charged with assault before Alderman Humbert, yesterday, by Michael Mayer. Gearing is a tonsorial professor, holding forth on Smithfield street. Until recently Mayer was one of his customers. Yesterday, as is alleged, he sent his brother to Gearing for his shaving utensils, after which he ensued seized hold of a chair and drove the brother from the shop. A warrant was issued.

TROTTING ON SUNDAY.

Officer Boyle, of the Sixth Street Suspension Bridge, being frustrated in his attempt to arrest Capt. Young stated that he had seen the thing his horses across said bridge, yesterday. Yesterday, as is alleged, he sent his brother to Gearing for his shaving utensils, after which he ensued seized hold of a chair and drove the brother from the shop. A warrant was issued.

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[Before Alderman Lynch.]

HELD FOR HEARING.

David Jones charged Mollie Oliver with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck said David in the eye during a quarrel. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

George W. Hunter made an information yesterday, charging Joseph Boyle with false pretenses, alleging that defendant contracted a board bill with him of $7 87, which he said he would pay as soon as he was paid a bill which John Thibelt, Jr., owed him. The defendant alleged that he received Boyle intended to defraud him. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Moreland.]

CASE SETTLED.

The cruelty to animals case of John P. Pledge against J. W. Finley, came up for a hearing yesterday, and was settled by the payment of damages by the defendant, in the amount of thirty-five dollars, the value of the dogs killed, and the costs in the case.

New Enterprise by a Successful Firm.

Messrs. J. C. Jenkins & Bro., the enterprising flour dealers, No. 84 and 86 Second street, have made an arrangement by which they are enabled to offer the choicest qualities of teas and coffees to retail dealers at New York prices. This new enterprise on their part has not been undertaken without first being assured that they will be able to fulfil what they propose—that is, "Jenkins' Java," which is all prime teas and coffees at prices greatly below those which obtain generally. The well known character of the gentlemen composing the firm for integrity and liberality will be maintained in this new feature of their business, and we take this opportunity to suggest to retail grocers and dealers throughout this section of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States, that they can save money, time and unnecessary trouble by buying their teas and coffees at Jenkins & Bro.'s checkered front, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Housekeepers who buy large quantities will also save money by purchasing where choice articles are sold at low figures.

These reports, although encouraging, in the main with what we have all along heard from other sources, are nevertheless highly satisfactory and encouraging.

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[Before Mayor Brush.]

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Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

The alarming extent to which the adulteration of ground spices is carried, makes it dangerous to buy ground spices without getting a reliable guarantee from the manufacturer. Black lead, terra alba, tumeric, wormy crackers and other filthy and injurious adulterations are freely used in the manufacture of adulterated ground spices.

The *Pure Spice Mills*, Arbuckles & Co., proprietors, are the only known mills that manufacture none but perfectly pure spices. One package of perfectly pure spice will go as far as three of adulterated spices. $500 reward will be paid for any adulteration found in our spices. Try our Patent Unground Roasted Coffee, put up in one pound air-tight packages. No housekeeper who studies economy, or enjoys a delicious cup of coffee, will now spend an hour over a hot fire roasting coffee, and after all her pains-taking find that her coffee is tasteless by not being roasted enough, or bitter by being roasted too much. It is impossible to roast coffee properly by hand. Roasting coffee is a science. The aroma of coffee is generally destroyed when exposed to the heat in roasting. This coffee is roasted in an improved patent air-tight cylinder, which constantly revolves, thereby preventing it from being scorched (which renders coffee bitter) on the sides of the cylinder, but little of the aroma can escape and it is impossible for the gasses from fire to enter the cylinder and injure the flavor of the coffee. Four pounds roasted coffee goes as far as five pounds green, as there is a loss of twenty per cent. in roasting by hand.

THE PROPOSED SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—A meeting of soldiers was held yesterday forenoon pursuant to call, at the office of Gen. George F. Morgan, Fourth avenue, when the project of convention of "Boys in Blue" was freely discussed. There was very decided sentiment in favor of holding the convention, and a temporary organization was effected for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries. It was stated that the Grand Army in Philadelphia would cordially join in the convention, and send a large delegation to participate, if proper notice be given. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, at one of our public halls, of which due notice will be given.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

To the Friends of Reform.

When Judge Mellon charged the first Grand Jury under the present license law he spoke and rightly of the "evil of the present system," saw have become so flagrant and fearful something must be done to reduce the evils of the rum traffic will overwhelm the best interests of society, and make the very name of the county you represent a by-word and a reproach. Already there are districts in this neighborhood so infested that were deemed amply sufficient under the old law, but which are now a disgrace to humanity. How we have over 1,000! Our Legislature Commissioners have been so culpably careless in granting licenses that in many cases unprincipled persons have obtained them in direct violation of the letter of the law.

Not only so, but those who have had the very best means of knowing the facts in the case have testified that more than one-half the tippling houses have not complied with the requirements of the law. Is it not possible that the drinking habits of our citizens require such a proportion of taverns, bar rooms and ale dog-eries? We unanimously answer no! Do our citizens know that if the existing evils are to be abated, the law must be enforced to the Norway, and worthy the attention of progressive farmers.

Capt. Herriott, representing the south western section of the county, was very flattering according to the reports in his neighborhood. As an illustration, he stated that he had cut two hundred dozens of oats from a field of less than six acres, and as he bound the sheaves himself, he could form a fair idea of the yield—really large and heavy. The grain was well filled, and the straw was excellent in quality.

These reports, although encouraging, in the main with what we have all along heard from other sources, are nevertheless highly satisfactory and encouraging.

EAST LIBERTY.

A Valuable Improvement on Highland Avenue.

Among the many new buildings being erected in East Liberty during the present season, none will be found more complete in its interior arrangements, or more elegant in its external appearance and surroundings, than the residence just finished by Mr. Wm. L. Denniston, which is on the corner of Maywood and Highland avenues, and has a front of eighty-five feet on Highland avenue, extending back along Maywood avenue one hundred and sixty feet to a fifteen feet alley. The house is a two-story brick, and contains on the first floor six rooms and a wide hall, on the second floor five chambers and bath room, and in the attic the finished room. There is a range in the kitchen, with hot and cold water, and stationary sink. The cellar is dry, and contains a wash room, with hot and cold water, and a sink; also, a furnace for heating water, and a bakeoven. The principal rooms are furnished with marble mantels, and the hall is approached through an elegant vestibule, finished in good style. The chambers are large and very comfortable, with clothes presses in each, and one is supplied with hot and cold water. The bath room is complete, and contains hot and cold water, water closets, etc. The walls of the bath room and kitchen are handsomely painted.

There is a cistern in the attic, with a capacity for seventy barrels of water, from which the house can be bountifully supplied. Gas pipes have also been placed throughout the house. There is a fine large pantry connecting with the kitchen, and the most systematic arrangements for storing away groceries, crockery, flour, canned fruits, jellies, etc. All the little details for securing convenience seem to have been carefully studied and most admirably supplied. The entrance from the front places on the first floor fall into a pit in the cellar, thus avoiding the dust and trouble of carrying them in the ordinary way.

The grounds surrounding the house are finely laid out and handsomely ornamented. There is an arbor from the house to the stable, and trees and shrubbery have been arranged.

The stable has accommodations for two horses and a cow, carriage, etc. There is also a coal house with a capacity of eight hundred bushels. Last, but not least in importance, is a well of pure water.

In a word, this is one of the finest and most complete residences, compared with its cost, which has been erected here for some time, and it may interest some of our readers to know that it can be purchased.

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